PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,736—NEW SERIES.
BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1902.
PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th Dec
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th „
			1903
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jan.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	10th „
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	17th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th „
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st „
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th „
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st „
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st „
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	28th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th „
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th „
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th „
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 360.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Passevitch	4400	17th Dec.
FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6044	27th Dec.
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4361	17th Jan.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs 990. 2nd Class Rs. 586-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
[illegible]	Papon Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Dec., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec., 1902.
D. BALDUINO	4,589	O. Canepa	15th Jan., 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb., 1903.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class,	2nd Class.	3rd Class,
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	„ 907-8	„ 550	

No primage is collected on the above fares.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels,	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	Muzio	17th Dec. 1902.
CAPRI	6,000	Belsito	17th Jan. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent,
Esplanade Road, No. 27,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 12th December, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on TUESDAY, the 9th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 11th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomeran, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd January.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 22nd December.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 11th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th December, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm of [illegible] Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Negre	18th Dec. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,232 tons, Captain Remes, to sail on or about the 10th December 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CURZON & Co.,

HIGH CLASS
TOBACCONISTS,
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

QUEEN'S ROAD SHOW ROOMS.

No. 5-12.
AGENTS: LAURIE & MARNER, LD.,
COACH BUILDERS, LONDON.

JUST LANDED

FRESH STOCK of Carriages, New and Second-hand, by well-known London Builders. Some of them are suitable for Native States for immediate use at the Delhi Durbar.

CARRIAGE REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

It is conducted under the immediate supervision of an experienced English Foreman, and all Repairs will be executed.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.

Best English-made Carriages are hired out with Pair and Single Horses.

PEGAMOID CLOTH.

We hold Agency and got in stock varieties of cloth suitable for lining Sofas and Chairs and trimming Carriages. Inspection invited.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & SONS.

W. B. GREEN & CO.'S

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

OYSTERS NOW IN SEASON.

COOMBE'S xxxx STOUT & MCEWAN'S ALE ON DRAUGHT.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS & DINNERS

TABLE D'HOTE or A LA CARTE.

served till 8-45 P.M.

SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, THE LATEST AMERICAN DRINKS

THE BAND OF THE XXIII BOMBAY RIFLES

PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING from 7 to 9 o'clock.

ASTHMA SEDATIVE, NEMESIS.

SUBSIDES PAROXYMS in a short time ; operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, renders respiration more easy.
Per Bot. Rs. 2-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon St., Bombay.

THE TWO BEST

INDIAN CIGARS

IN ASIA

ARE

BOUQUETS

AND

LIGHT OF ASIA

CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

TO ALL.

J. M. KAPADIA & SONS,

NEW BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD.

SILK MERCHANTS AND MERCERS

IN BEST FRENCH, JAPAN, CHINA AND ALL CONTINENTAL

SILKS AND NOVELTIES.

A MONSTROUS STOCK OF REALLY GENUINE GOODS JUST TO HAND.

EARLY INSPECTION KINDLY INVITED,
PRICED SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

JEWELLERY.

NEW DESIGNS in Gold and Jewelled Gold Jewellery.
NEW DESIGNS in Necklaces
NEW DESIGNS in Muff Chains
NEW DESIGNS in Lockets
NEW DESIGNS in Brooches
NEW DESIGNS in Bracelets and Bangles
NEW DESIGNS in Jewelled and Plain Fans
NEW DESIGNS in Cachou Boxes
NEW DESIGNS in Buckles
NEW DESIGNS in Studs, Lucks, and Solitaires
NEW DESIGNS in Coat and Vest Buttons
NEW DESIGNS in Ladies' Jewelled Watches
NEW DESIGNS in Bracelet Watches
NEW DESIGNS in Watch Chains
NEW DESIGNS in Signet Guard and Gem Ring
NEW DESIGNS in Gold and Silver Pencils
NEW DESIGNS in Charms, Pendants &c.
NEW DESIGNS in Gun Metal Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Silver Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Electro-plated Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Cutlery, Spoons, and Forks
NEW DESIGNS in Presentation Oakware, Nickel-Silver Mounted
NEW DESIGNS in All Departments.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS 1902.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

XMAS CAKES.

			Rs.	s.	
Xmas Cakes Artistically Decorated, plain Icing	...	...	1	0	per lb.
Do. do. Chocolate Iced	...	...	1	4	„
Do. do. Almond Iced	...	...	1	8	„

Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolate Almonds, Nougat, Pralines, &c., &c., &c., fresh, made on the premises.

Marrons, Glaces, Crystallised Fruit, Smyrna Figs, &c., &c.

FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS IN A LARGE VARIETY.

ICES THREE KINDS DAILY.

All orders receive the prompt personal attention of the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS
AND CATERERS,
25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY ; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.
GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL ; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose) ; and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.

SARDINES. { Royans Victoria.
„ a la Tomate.
Plain in finest Lucca oil.

BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilies, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

RUBBER AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

OUR UP-TO-DATE EDITION FOR 1902. NOW READY, POST FREE.

W. GEORGE, late of Holywell Street, Strand, W.C., will mail post free his up-to-date 1902 ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST of Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Bandag Belts, and every kind of Rubber Goods of the latest and most Improved principles.
W. GEORGE (Dept. 11) 10 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W, C.

A SHIELD AND DEFENCE

FOR EACH AND ALL.

DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC

(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT)
AGAINST
MALARIA, INFLUENZA, PLAGUE, AND FEVERS OF ALL TYPES AND AT ALL STAGES.

It is recommended by the "LANCET".—"It is without its equal in persistent and protracted fevers and it may be administered when the fever is on or off."

I have received the supply of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC, and I am glad to say that it has been PROVED an EXCELLENT CURE, being speedy and sure.

I have treated several of my friends here, and also several of my gang-men. I shall always recommend it, and when once taken, it will always be a Household Medicine.

JAMES ALLAN, P. W. Inspector, Ahmedabad

This has been tried over 25 years with success and being perfectly Vegetable can be given to a child with safety.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

Can be had at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

PROPRIETORS: **M. T. MADON & CO.,**
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANNUAL POLICE BALL

Will be held at

THE TOWN HALL

ON THE 23RD DECEMBER, 1902. (TUESDAY)

1 Gentleman's Ticket including one Lady Rs. 10.

Every Extra Lady's Ticket Rs. 5.

Tickets can be purchased from the following Members :—

O. J. HOLDWAY, Esq.
D. WILLIAMSON, Esq.
G. WALTON, Esq.
R. C. FISH, Esq.
J. HASSAN, Esq.
J. STENSON, Esq.
T. JEBB, Esq.
J. WALKER, Esq.
E. CANTY, Esq.
H. BODLEY, Esq.
W. R. JONES, Esq.

W. R. JONES,
Hony. Secy. and Treasurer,
Medow Street, Police Station.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "PERSIA." has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 6th December 1902.

POSTAL NOTICE

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

IN ORDER to facilitate the early DELIVERY of postal articles intended for persons residing in any of the Camps at DELHI during the CORONATION DURBAR the public are requested to specify clearly in the address the name of the particular Camp in which the addressee is residing and to add the words "Delhi Coronation Durbar" or "Delhi Durbar" as the LAST words of the address. It is particularly requested that the name of the post town "Delhi" may not be added as the last word of the address, as articles intended for the Camp which are so addressed will in the first instance have to be sent to the permanent Post Office at Delhi and will consequently be delayed.

H. M. KISCH,
Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 27th November, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 676 of 1901.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

ABDULLA BIN ALI SAHEB KUR, BUDRUDIN ABDULLA KUR, HASSUMBHOY VISRAM, FAZULBHOY VISRAM, and HAJIBHOY VISRAM carrying on business together in Partnership under the style of VISRAM EBRAHIM & COMPANY, RAHIMTOOLA KHAIRAZ and MAHOMEDBHAI NENSEY carrying on business under the style of NENSEY KHAIRAZ & COMPANY............ Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SALE of the five immoveable properties which were ADVERTISED to be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before the Commissioner of this Honorable Court pursuant to the Decree Absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 10th day of April 1902, on THURSDAY the 18th day of December 1902, has been ADJOURNED at the request of the Plaintiffs to WEDNESDAY the 4th day of February 1903.—Dated this 4th day of December 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.

AS the demand for accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passenger Traffic to and from the CORONATION DURBAR at DELHI, between the 10th December, 1902, and 31st January, 1903, is likely to be very heavy, intending Passengers are informed that this Company will be unable to provide reserved accommodation on Mail Trains during that period. Adequate accommodation will, however, be allotted to Passengers applying to undersigned in due time.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th October, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for PROBATE of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of SOKARJI KESSRINATH, an Accountant in the employ of Messrs. Muljee Jetha Sons and Co. Agents, The Southern India Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

MORESHWAR BALKRISHNA, MANKOOBAI, wife of Gajanan Sokerjee and SOONDRABAI, wife of the said Moreshwar Balkrishna, all of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitants, the Executor and Executrixes named in the will of the said deceased ....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Forth day of December, in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and two and in the Second year of our Reign.

R. D. SETHNA,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay

W. LANE,
The 4th day of December, 1902.
Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No 66 of 1902.

CHABILDAS LULLOOBHOY and another .....Plaintiff.

vs.

ESSABHOY MOOLA ABDEALLY ....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 27th day of September, 1902, the Steam Ship the "GULF of TRINIDAD" as she now lies at anchor in the harbour of Bombay, the Furniture, Tackle, Apparel, Coals, Stores and Provisions and all other property appertaining thereto will be SOLD in one lot by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of December, 1902, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN and COMPANY, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 30 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay,—Dated this 27th day of November, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS, 1902-1903.

IT is PROPOSED to hold the FIRST EXTRA MEETING, on SATURDAY, 13th December, 1902 and about Fourteen Extra Meetings will be held on SATURDAYS during the Season, up to the end of March, 1903.

Subscription for the full Season of Extra Meetings is as follows :—

MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

Season Ticket, (not transferable) for Grand Stand, Enclosure and Private Paddock .... Rs. 30

NON-MEMBERS OF THE W. I. T. C.

Season Ticket, (not transferable) for Grand Stand and Enclosure only .... Rs. 30 } Rs. 40
Extra for Private Paddock .... Rs. 10 }

The above Tickets include 2 transferable Tickets admitting 2 Ladies free.

Season Tickets are obtainable only on application to

THE SECRETARY, W. I. T. C.
Byculla Club, Byculla.

or to

MR. ANANDRAO SITTARAM,
Eastern Assurance Co.,
1 Green Street, Fort.

Applications for Tickets must be accompanied by remittance for cost.

The charge for DAY TICKETS will be :—

Grand Stand and Enclosure including free Ticket for 1 lady .... Rs. 5
Private Paddock .... " 1
Ladies (not holding Tickets) .... " 2
Children .... " 2

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 15th November, 1902.

Millions of modest women suffer in silence from those painful irregularities peculiar to their sex who can be easily cured by a few capsules of APIOLINE.

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MERRYWEATHER & SONS have arranged to keep a large stock at Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. The following are ready for immediate delivery : Steam Fire Engines, Manual Fire Pumps, Hose, Hydrants, Standpipes, Couplings, &c., &c.

TURNER, HOARE & Co., Bombay.
Sole Agents for Merryweather & Sons, Ld.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. [illegible]), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d*. to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy To non-subscribers Rs. 2.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Mody Khana Street, Dongri Coolie Street, and Sat Tad or Dongri Coolie Street.

Suit No. 184 of 1898.

Sakarbai, widow of Toolsidas Morarjee..........Plaintiff

versus

Ramdas Dossa, Goculdas Mathuradas and Dewkabai, widow..........Defendants.

Pursuant to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 19th day of October 1901, the following immoveable properties belonging to the Estate of Morarjee Muljee, will be put up for sale in four lots by Public Auction by Messrs BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, by order and under the directions of Ramdas Dossa, the sole surviving and continuing executor of the last will and testament of the said Morarjee Muljee and Sakarbai and Dewkabai, widows, who are beneficially entitled thereto the following properties :—

Lot No. 1—On a day to be hereafter fixed.

Lot No. 2—THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th December 1902, at 4 p. m., on the premises :—

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 293 3-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 738-738, new No. 5956-5957, old survey No. 1095-1096 and new survey No. 8541-8541, together with buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward A No. 2012, and Street No. 153-155, all which premises are situate at Modi Khana Street and Mint Road to the east of the said Modi Khana Street in Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the east by the Rampart Road and on or towards the west by the said Modi Khana Street, on or towards the north by the property formerly of Premjee Girdhar, and on or towards the south by the property of Jeewanjee Maneckjee which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of Ramdas Dossa, the Executor of Morarjee Muljee.

Lot No. 3—On WEDNESDAY, the 10th December, 1902, at 4 p. m., on the premises—

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 86 square yards according to the last conveyance and 107 square yards according to Collector's bill, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 829 and 1070, new No. 6568, old Survey No. 160, new Survey No. 2710, together with the building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward B No. 1052 and Street No. 399 403 which premises are situate at Dongrie Cooly Street, on the East side thereof in Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the Chinch Bunder Road, on or towards the west by the said Doongrie Cooly street, on or towards the north by the house of the late Vundrawandas Purshotam and now and on or towards the south by a passage and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of Ramdas Dossa, the Executor of Morarjee Mooljee.

Lot No. 4.—On SATURDAY, the 13th December, 1902, at 4 p. m., on the premises :—

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 495 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 827-827-1222-1222, new Nos. 6566-6569, old survey Nos. 111-110 and new Survey No. 269, together with the buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward B No. 1082 and Street No. 58-66, all which premises are situate at and on the west side of the Sat-Tad or Doongri Coolie Street in Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the east by the said Sat Tad or Doongri Coolie Street, on or towards the west by a passage and beyond it the property formerly of Hyderally Casamally, on or towards the north by a passage and beyond that the property formerly of Somar Maneck, and on or towards the south by a passage and beyond that by the property formerly of Krushnajee Abajee Colee and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Ramdas Dossa, the Executor of the said Morarjee Muljee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal Jamsetjee and Hiralal, attorneys to the first defendants at their office at No. 91, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th December, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

HIGH COURT.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 462 of 1902.

Chutoorbhooj Sewjee and another..........Plaintiffs

vs.

Abdoola Hoosein and another..........Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Chutoorbhooj Sewjee, who has been appointed by the High Court as Receiver in the above Suit, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th day of December, 1902, at 3 p.m., submit for sale by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, in convenient lots to suit purchasers, the following goods, forming the subject matter of the above suit, viz—49 cases and 40 pieces of tape bordered nansooks, as under—

P 119 C H 1-60—49 cases each 150 pieces and 40 pieces loose tape bordered white nansooks, 39 inches.

For particulars and conditions apply to the undersigned.

The goods are open to inspection by intending purchasers at the Rooms of the Undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following :—

Furniture such as table, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboards, sofas, chest of drawers, almirah cupboards, iron and brass double bedstead with wire and cotton mattress, folding harmonium in glass case.

1 enlarging lantern, 1/2 plate size, with carrier for 1/4 plate,

1 D B Express 500 bore rifle by Isaac Hollis of London.

1 D-B B-L 12-bore rifle by R. S. Garden in leather case and 1 carbine.

1 brass and steel model engine with copper boiler, in working order, a good opportunity for amateur engineers.

28 boxes assorted sweets, such as toffees, Butter Scotch, Russian Toffee and Almond Rock.

15 1/2 dozen champagne in quarts and pints.

5 cases beer.

The property of C. E. BALDWIN Esqr, consisting of best electroplate biscuit box, salad bowl, salvers, vegetable and hot water dishes by Mappin and Webb, Elkington, Peed and Barton and others, medicine chest, etc.

On account of the concerned—

36 cases Gold Crown brand Scotch whisky.

By order of the concerned and on account of the defaulting Indentor, Tayebally Allibhoy, ex s. s. Imperator—

D 1461 M B 504—563—1 case, 200 gross assorted card thread.

D 1461 M B 502—563—1 case, 100 gross assorted card thread.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Hafiz Abdool Aziz, of Delhi—

H A A 8/8-60—3 cases, each 200 dozen pairs coloured glass bangles 1 7/8in. to 2 1/4in.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs Chaturbhuj Gordhandas and others.

T V-J—680, 702-05, 765-67, 808-10—11 cases white mulls 36" by 18 yards.

AT 2 P.M.

A few ladies' and gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 light victoria.

1 second hand vis-a-vis.

1 French-polished office shigram.

1 double-seated brougham.

1 bay gelding, going in harness.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Khatao Mansion" (first floor), Wellington Lines, opposite the Bandstand, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood dining room, drawing room and bed room furniture of the latest design, Cutch silverware, rich crockery and glassware, sweet toned cottage piano by Soundy, Singer's foot sewing machine, large ice-box, table ornaments, Brussels carpets, wind-proof lamps, etc., the property of W. CRUICKSHANK, Esq, proceeded home.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF 64 BUNDLES DAMAGED BASIC STEEL SHEETS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the C Shed, Princes Dock, on account of the concerned—ex s. s. Weissenfels.

L A—64 bundles Basic steel sheets damaged by salt water.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, the following fancy goods consisting of leather and plush goods, plated ware, centre pieces, epergnes, table ornaments, toys, jardiniers with flower pots, bronze table ornaments, &c.

The above is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th December, 1902.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF BUILDING AT BORA STREET, COLABA.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co will sell for removal by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 9th December, 1902, at 4 p. m., on the premises, street No. 13, Bora Street, Colaba, all the materials of the house.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WEST SIDE OF BHOOSARY MOHLA OR BABOO SARANG STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th December, 1902, at 4-30 p. m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the following landed property, by order of Mansukhlal Mugatlal Munshi, Esq., the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Abdulally Noorbhai (an insolvent) by virtue of Indentures of Mortgages dated 5th February, 1883, 7th February 1888, and 1st July 1889 and two further charges dated 12th July 1889 and 6th September 1892.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of parcel or Fazendari land or ground with the messuage or dwelling house, tenement, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the west side of Bhoosari Mohla or Baboo Sarang Street, in the sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring (154 7-9) square yards, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No 102 and Street Nos 18 and 22, and under Fazendari No. 38, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the said Bhoosari Mohla or Baboo Sarang Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the property formerly of Arabali bin Hoosein Oorjan, and now of Bai Hajiani Rahemabai and on the south by the property formerly of Miya Abdool Kareem Nurmawalla, and now of Hora Alibhai Babooji, which premises are in the possession of Abdoolali Noorbhai and the tenants of the Official Assignee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Mansukhlal, Jamsetjee and Hiralal, solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 8th December, 1902.

ITALIAN
SHIRTS AND COLLARS
NOW ON SHOW.
BANKER & Co.,
HIGH CLASS GENTS' TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESS MAKERS.
38, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS HOSPITAL,
BOMBAY.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON.
No. 7, Sitaram Building,
CRAWFORD MARKET.
SILK, WOOLLEN and COTTON CLOTH MERCHANTS.
LADIES' DRESS MAKERS,
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS AND SHIRT MAKERS.
Hosiery, Laces, Ribbons, Tapestries, Cretonnes Sheetings, Shirtings, Twills, Art Muslins, Merinos, and all sorts of English and Country made Bleached and Unbleached Cloths, Gentlemen's Bows, Ties, Braces, &c.
DRESSES AND DRAPERIES of all Descriptions.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGE.
FIXED RATES.
The well-known KESOW RAMJI KAKA, late of Motee Jugjiwan, is our HEAD CUTTER.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

SECURITIES—		
2¾ per cent. Consols	£92 11/16	— 3/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£99 3/4	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 1/16	1/16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	22 1/16	plus 3/16
2 months hence	22 1/16	plus 3/16
Spot in New York	47 3/8	plus 1/4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·15	— 1/2
Berlin „	20·46	— 1/4
New York Demand	4·87 1/4	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	plus 1/8
6 „ „	3 7/8 pr ct	unchanged
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/8 pr ct	plus 1/8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3/8 pr ct	plus 1/8
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 1/8 pr ct	— 1/8
7 day market loans	3 1/8 pr ct	unchanged

Extra Council Bills allotments. Bills on Madras Rs. 20,000 at 1-4 to 1-16.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 120,000
Gold to Bombay	£ 20,000
Gold to Calcutta	£ 20,000

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3s. 5d.

Wheat.—White Kurrachi 28 3-4 Dec.-Jan. Sellers.

Wheat.—Red Karachi 28 1-2 Dec. Jan. Sellers.

Coffee—Coffee in New York, 5 1-4.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 10,000 bales. Spot 4·48. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 7,000 bales. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-Apr.
4·42	4·41	4·42	4·41
—1	—2	—1	—2
Apl.-May	**May-June.**	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**
4·41	4·41	4·41	4·44
—2	—2	—2	—2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	47,000 bales.
„ Do. last year	77,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	25,000 „
„ Continent	2,000 „
Mid-Uplands	8·50
Futures, month of Dec.	8·26 —1
Do. do. March	8·18 —1

In New Orleans—

Spot	7 plus 1-16
Futures month of March	8·08 —5
Do. June	8·16 —7
Tone at close	quiet.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	3,23,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	91,000
„ France and Continent	119,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,070,000
„ „ at Interior Ports	5,50,000
	Bales.
Total week's sales	59,000
„ Sold for spec.	3,000
„ Sold for exportation	2,000
„ Amount forwarded to consumers	105,000
„ Actual exports	8,000
„ Week's imports	184,000
„ Stock	433,000
Surats week's sales	100
„ Amount forwarded to consumers	200
„ Week's Imports	Nil
„ Stock	3,000
Afloat American	230,000
„ Indian	5,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Friday, 5th December, 1902 :—

Cotton	12,505 bales.
Wheat	13,786 cwts.
Linseed	748 „
Rapeseed	554 „
Gingellyseed	37,565 „
Poppyseed	23 „
Groundnuts	188 „
Castorseed	891 „
Rice	1,974 „
Myrabollams	3,838 „
Cottonseed	21,227 „

BOMBAY, SATURDAY. DECEMBER 6.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s 4 1-4d.
Do 6 do do	1s 4 3-8d
French Francs 3 do do	170
Marks 3 do do	138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight.	116 1-2
Shanghai 30 „ „	160
Japan 30 „ „	152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.

Cash	Rs. 97 8
1st Settlement	Rs. 97 7

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 6th November	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 15th October	4	do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	
Linseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	8	2	Rs. a.
Forward April-May	117	13 to 8	3
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	7	
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	15	
Do. Gujarat April May	6	6	
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	8	4	
Forward April-May	7	7	
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	24	8	
Forward April-May.	25	0	
Groundnuts—Tone steady.			
Forward Jany-Feby	36	0	
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Howree Khandesh Ready	37	12	
15 per cent. Mxd. Dec.-Jan.	37	1-2	
25 „ „	37	0	
50 „ „	35	1-2	
Black Kutnee	32	12	

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	Quiet
Estimated sales	6,000
Total imports	19,000

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.		
4·40	4·40	4·40		
—2	—1	—1		
Mar.-Apl.	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June.**	**June-July**	**July. Aug**
4·40	4·40	4·40	4·40	4·40
—1	—1	—1	—1	—1

COTTON.—The market remains quiet and a very limited business is reported in spot cottons, at Colaba, at slightly lower rates in some descriptions.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths		Fine	F-G	Good	delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)		162	153	...	25 Dec
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)		163	155	...	do
Sind Punjab (M G)	...	163	155	...	do
Belati, M G	...	174	168	...	do
Khandesh, (M G)	...	...	161 1-2	...	do
Domangaum Poolgaum	..	176	170	...	do
Oomra good staple	...	183	177	172	do
Akola	do				
Khamgaum	do	...	176	170 ...	do
Karanja	do				
Broach	do	...	196 5	... 188-87	25 March

PRICE OF BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-1-0
China Leaf	23-14 Nom.
Pekin Bar Gold Old	23-11 „
Do New	23-12 „
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-14 6
Bombay „ „	24
English Sovereigns	15-2-0
Do. Dragons	15
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	58-14
Do. 17 1-2	59 14

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	92 11-16 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	99 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 1-16
Bar Silver	22 1-16

CRICKET.

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. BARONET C. C.

THE match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday the 7th instant. The following are the full scores :—

BARONET CRICKET CLUB.

	Rs.
Daroowalla, l b w b Chunilal	22
Pavri (Capt.) c Pai, b Baloo	23
Raja (junior,) c Divekar, b Farshottam	1
Meherhomji, b Chunilal	77
Colabawalla, b Baloo	12
B Mehta, c Bhandare, b Chunilal	7
Chinoy, b Baloo	24
Raja (senior,) not out	15
D Pavri not out	15
Polishwalla } did not bat.	
S M Kaka } did not bat.	
Extras	9
Total	205

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Farshottam, c Colabawalla, b Pavri	22
Date, l-b-w, b Kaka	2
Banda, run out	4
Baloo, c Daruwalla, b Pavri	37
Telang, b Pavri	30
Pai, not out	49
Bhandare, b Pavri	1
Kirtikar (Capt), not out	5
Chunilal } Did not bat.	
Talpade } Did not bat.	
Diveker } Did not bat.	
Extras	5
Total	155

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

OUR Rajkot correspondent, writing on Thursday, says :—Through the prompt and effective measures adopted by the authorities concerned, Rajkote is now free from plague, and the population who had taken shelter in Morvi, Wankaner and in the adjacent villages have now returned to their homes.

The Political Agent, Halar, has sanctioned the appointment of Mr. Madhavrai Naranbhai Mehta as Civil Judge of the Rajkote State in succession to Mr. Kalyanrai Chatrabhuj, who died from plague.

Grand preparations are being made in the several states of the Province for proceeding to the Delhi Durbar. His Highness the Rao of Kutch and the Political Agent, Colonel Snell, probably reach Morvi en route to Delhi on the evening of the 19th instant, and his Highness Sir Waghji, G.C.I.E., Thakore Saheb of Morvi, also leaves his capital on or about the 22nd instant.

A wild animal called the Nar (wolf) was committing depredations in the northern division of the Morvi State, and three children had fallen victims to him. H. H. Sir Waghji, at once ordered the Assistant Police Superintendent, Mr. Kalubhai, and Mr. Kanjibhai of the Stable Department, to the districts, and they have killed the animal. It is to be wished that the Rajkote State authorities would adopt such prompt measures to get rid of the Nars which abound in the Sorthar division.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 8.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

To speak to the minutes of the decree and for further consideration.

903-01—Payne G S and M—Pallonjee Pestonjee Cooper and others vs Pallonjee Shapurjee Mistri—Nanu and H

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

775-06—Kanga and P—Jehangir Maneckjee Cursetjee vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—E F Nicholson.

Commercial Cause.

510-02—Maganlal J—Calaypathy Ragitagim Pathy vs Mundavally Sathyajilligam and others—Mantri and Co.

Long Causes.

680-99—Dikshit and D—Dajee Abajee Khare vs Govind Narayan Bapat and others—H Dayabhai.

707-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy M Jeejeebhoy vs Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit Bart—Craigie L and O.

364-00—Craigie L and O—Narronjee Dwarkadas vs Kesserbai and another—Edgelow G and W.

514-02—Tyabjee D and Co—Shridhan Gopirath and others vs Kedarmall Bhuramall—Wadia and G.

221-02—Maganlal and J Bai Ruttonbai vs Aladin Samjee and others—Thakurdas and Co.

311-02—Mantri and Co—Meghraj Gungabux vs Fazulbhoy Visram and others—Thakurdas and Co.

321-02—Bicknell M and M—Bomonjee Rustomjee Irani vs Bai Navazbai and others—Wadia and G.

326-02—B Raghowjee—Doming Philip Patel vs Fakirjee Ramjee—K B Mehta.

339-02—Tyabjee D and Co—Liladhur Dhaloo and others vs Motabhai Mulla Essabhoy—Thakurdas and Co.

341-02—S B Noble—Rose Consecao Chavis E Silva vs Joseph Augustine Chavis and others—Sorabjee and J and In person.

545-91—Bhaishanker K and G—Callianjee Shangjibhai vs Raghowjee Vijpal and others—Little and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For Dismissal Under Rule 105.

33-02—Matubhai J and M—Nur Mahomed Lalan vs The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada—Edgelow G and W.

Testamentary Suit.

5-02—Wadia and G—Jadawjee Permanand vs Goswami Shri Purshotam Laljee M—Tyabjee D and Co.

98-02—Khunderao and S—Jaitha Norsey and others vs Kustoor Tricam and others—K B Mehta—Part heard

198-01—Captain and V—Rao Bahadur Dr Crishnarao Vishwanath vs Rakhmabai—M D and J.

328-99—Framjee and D—Suleman Hajee Esmail Chotani vs Bai Mariambai widow and others—Captain and V and P G and S R and B and M and M.

For trial of preliminary issues.

443-02—Nanu and H—Heerjee Assoo and another vs Visamal Assoomul—Craigie L and O. Part heard.

740-01—Crawford B and Co—Hargowandas Jugjiwandas and others vs Anpurnabai widow and others—R P Mehta Part heard.

POOR CHRISTIAN WIDOWS' CORONATION FETE FUND.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged	654	8	6
D. D.	2	0	0
H. C. T.	2	0	0
N.	1	0	0
H. C. P.		0	0
R. R. P.	1	0	0
H. L. P.	1	0	0
T. C. W.	1	0	0
S. H.	1	0	0
Minor contributions	10	0	0
Total	674	8	6

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

WEEKES—November 17, at the Mansion House, Hurstpierpoint, wife of A Weekes, Bengal Civil Service (retired), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BELL—HENRY—November 12, at St Paul's, Knightsbridge, Capt E F Bell, 5th Lancers, son of C W Bell, of Grosvenor Crescent, to Maude Evelyn, daughter of Lieut Col F Henry.

CRICHTON-MAITLAND—REYNARDSON—November 12, at St Saviour's Church, Walton Street, Crichton-Maitland, R N, son of Major-Gen Crichton-Maitland, to Elsie, daughter of Col B Reynardson.

FARQUHARSON—GERMAIN—November 19, at St James' Church, Kidbrook, Blackheath, R N Farquharson, of Nazira, Assam, son of the late R N Farquharson, Bengal Civil Service, to Mary Laetitia, daughter of Capt Germain, R.N.

GASCOIGNE—CLIVE—November 12, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, Brevet Major F Gascoigne, D S O, Grenadier Guards, son of Lieut Col Gascoigne, to Cicely, daughter of General E H Clive.

DEATHS.

ABBUTHNOT—November 13, at Oatlands, Alderley Edge, Cheshire, widow of General G A Arbuthnot, aged 64.

BAKER—November 11, at Ingleside, Sundays Well, Cork, Katharine Pope, daughter of the late Col W M Baker, H E I C S, of Fortwilliam Cork, aged 83.

BERRY—November 15, at the Royal Dockyard, Woolwich, Mary Ann, wife of the Rev C A Berry, Chaplain of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, aged 61.

DICKEN—November 12, at South Kensington, C S Dicken, C M G, aged 61.

DUGDALE—November 13, F B Dugdale, V C, Lieutenant 5th Lancers.

FITZHARDINGE—November 15, at Berkeley Square, Louisa Elizabeth, wife of third Baron Fitzhardinge.

HART—November 13, at Walsingham Mansions, Hove, Sussex, J H Hart, Commissioner Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, aged 55.

MORTON—November 11, at Naples, T F Morton, M A, Trin. Coll., Camb, Chaplain (retired) Royal Navy, aged 65.

STOKES—November 17, at Spring House, Ewell, Surrey, General Sir J Stokes, K C B, late Royal Eng, vice-president of the Suez Canal Company, aged 77.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRICHTON—December 2, at Mussoorie, United Provinces, the wife of A B Crichton, Esq, of a daughter.

HATHERELL—November 29, at Mhow, the wife of Major G Hatherell, of a son.

WALTON—December 1, at Simla, the wife of Major W C Walton, I S C, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

COWDY—McDONALD—December 4, at the London Mission Church, Purasawalkum, Madras, by the Rev J I Macnair, Samuel James Cowdy, to Louise Emily McDonald.

DEATH.

STABLES—December 2, at the Grand Hotel, Chowringhee, Calcutta Caroline Roberts, the beloved wife of A D Stables, late Manager, Carron Tea Estate, Jalpaiguri, and third daughter of the late Richard Hall Appleyard, barrister-at-law.

A. FREDOON & Co.,
WELL-KNOWN HIGH CLASS
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.
GENT'S SUITS, &c., &c.,
Made on Instalment System.
ALICE BUILDING,
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DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.
FOR HIGH CLASS PURVEYING
APPLY TO
SHAPURJI & Co.,
BAZAR SUPPLIERS AND GENERAL PURVEYORS
To the ELITE of BOMBAY.
Over 32 Years in the Line.
No. 3, CRAWFORD MARKET COMPOUND.

Victoria Bunder, Colaba,
Bombay, 12th December, 1901.

Messrs. SHAPURJI & Co. have been Bazar Agents and General Purveyors for me for over three years, and have given me EVERY SATISFACTION, I can thoroughly recommend them as I have always found them attentive to their business.

W. MATHEWS, R. I. M.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 21m. Sun sets, 5h. 53m. High water, 3-56m., 4 35a. Low water, 10-52m., 10-3a.

Fifth Criminal Sessions.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

University Examination Results.

Prize distribution Bombay Education Society's Schools, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Othello and Putiala left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Bisagno entered the dock on Friday and the steamers R. Rubattino, Caledonia, Dumra and Persia entered the dock on Saturday. The steamers Clydesdale and Pekin left the dock on Saturday.

AUCTION SALE OF LAND AT NEW NAGPADA.—On Thursday and Friday last, by order of the City Improvement Trustees, Messrs. Bennett and Co., autioneers, sold twenty plots of land on the New Nagpada Estate. A large number of bidders were present, including Hindus, Mahomedans, and Jews. The sales were readily effected, and the plots were sold at prices varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 per square yard.

ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.—At the Social Conference meeting of the managing committee of the Aryan Social Union the following gentlemen were elected as delegates to the ensuing Social Conference at Ahmedabad :—The Honourable Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar, the Honourable Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Messrs. Damoder Gordhandas Sukhadwala, Sundernath D. Khote, D. G. Padhy, M. A., Dwarkadas Dharamsi, Gangadher J. Shirodkar, Damoder A. Adhya, Jiwaji Krishna Parulker, and Narottam Morarji Gokuldas.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—At the J. J. Hospital, yesterday, Mr. J. M. Payne, acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Noormahomed Chandrac, a Mahomedan aged fifty years. The deceased lived in Oondria Street, Bellasis Road. He had been suffering from a disease of the chest and was tired of life. On the 26th November last he was found lying in his room with his throat cut and an open razor lying near him. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment. He died on Saturday. A verdict of death from exhaustion following a self inflicted wound on the neck was returned.

DISOBEDIENT BOATSWAIN.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, John Thomas, a boatswain on the s.s. Caspian was charged with absenting himself without leave from November 30th to December 5th and with wilful disobedience to lawful orders, at the instance of Mr. Donald Young, the master of the ship. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge and said that he was ill and did not wish to return to the ship. He was sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment and to forfeit £1 from his wages and pay the cost of the prosecution. He was ordered to be sent to the s. s. Caspian 24 hours before her departure from the port.

NEW CHAWLS FOR POOR PARSEES.—It appears that, besides contributing the munificence of five lakhs of rupees for the construction of a range of chawls for poor Parsees, Bai Awabai Framjee Petit has made a free gift of about 30,000 square yards of her land at Foras Road, of the value of about three lakhs of rupees, on which the chawls are to be constructed. There will be a long range of six chawls built on the land, divided into separate blocks, with thirty feet of open space between each block. The structures will be three storeys high. There will be a main staircase in the middle of each block ; and on either side of it will be provided sufficient accommodation for one family on each storey. The contract for the work has been given to Gungaram Syeboo, and the work has already commenced.

ALLEGED GRIEVOUS HURT.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Valentine charged Rama Yelapa, a Hindu, and Thumbi John, a Christian, with causing grievous hurt to Purshotam Ooka. Complainant is a syce, and on Friday afternoon was grooming his horse near his stable in Bazar Gate Street. From one of the floors above the stable accused threw some water which fell on the horse, making the animal jump. On complainant remonstrating with the accused both of them came down to the stable and assaulted him. Complainant was severely injured and removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment. The House Surgeon in charge finding his life in danger a telegram was sent for the Chief Presidency Magistrate who recorded the deposition of the complainant at the Hospital. Accused on being placed before the Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court were bailed out in a sum of Rs. 150 each and the hearing was adjourned.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Our Bhownagar correspondent, writing on Thursday, says :—The special train which will leave Porbander on the 9th instant, at 5-40 p.m., will convey the Rao of Cutch and not the Rana Saheb of Porbunder as stated in my last. The timing of the up mail train is again changed from 8-18 to 8 38, arriving at Wadhwan at 1-40 p.m. Notice has been received from the Rajputana Railway authority that the work of laying the metre gauge will be completed by the 15th of December and not 10th as previously notified.—A shocking accident occurred to a man on Sunday last. He was walking on a bridge during the night near Chuda, when he got between the metals and was run over by a train. His head was severed from the trunk and flung away several yards.—Mr. Dossabhoy, the station master, Wadhwan junction, has been transferred on promotion to Nadiad. He was given a very hearty send off by the merchants and others who were present. During his stay here he made himself very popular, and earned the esteem of those with whom he came in contact.

THE BILLIMORA READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.—A correspondent writes:—Mr. Rustom Byramjee Jijibhoy of Bombay has contributed Rs. 4,000, through Dr. Cawasjee Hormusjee to the above named library, of which Rs. 2,500 is to be used for the erection of a suitable building, and the remaining Rs. 1500 (whose interest only will be used) to be added to the permanent fund of the library. The institution will be henceforth styled, "First Byramjee Jijibhoy Library." The library was established some twenty years ago, when there was nothing of its kind in the town, mainly through the exertions of Mr. Nusservanjee Framjee Billimoria to whom its existence is due. Up to lately, its management was conducted satisfactorily under the secretaryship of Mr. Workingboxwalla, but owing to the reduction of income and the increase of expenditure those concerned in the library, in spite of sedulous efforts, found it difficult to make both ends meet. Consequently, an appeal was made to H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, and other gentlemen at Bombay, to place the library on a sound footing, but to little effect. Dr. Cawasjee Hormasjee, who is a native of Billimora and a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, was made acquainted with the facts of the case. The secretary of the library and Dr. Cawasji are to be congratulated upon having secured the above substantial contribution.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

RECEPTION TO MR. J. W. BHORE, I. C. S.

At the Wilson High School, Bombay, on Saturday evening, the members of the Indian Christian Association gave a reception to Mr. J. W. Bhore to signalise his success at the Indian Civil Service Examination in the year 1901. The gathering was well attended by Indian as well as European ladies and gentlemen.

Mr. Bhore, the youngest son of Rao Saheb Bhore, the late Nazir at Thana, was born of Christian parents at Thana. He received his primary education at the Bishop's High School, Poona, and passed the matriculation examination in the year 1893 from the same school. He prosecuted his studies further in arts at the Deccan College, Poona, where he won an open scholarship. He passed his examination for the degree of B. A. with second class honours in the year 1897 with Logic and Moral Philosophy as his optional subject, in which he stood first in the list. His college carrier was uniformly successful. While at college he twice carried the Havelock Prize for English, and was a Dakshina Fellow for some time in the year 1898. In the month of September, 1898 he sailed for England in order to compete in the Indian Civil Service Examination. In the beginning of his career in England he was at Corpus Christi, Oxford, for one term, and then removed to London and won the Holt Scholarship at Gray's Inn, London.

Eventually his attempt at the examination was crowned with success in 1901, and his appointment was made in the Madras Presidency.

Mr. N. G. Velinker congratulated Mr. Bhore very heartily on his recent success.

The Rev. Mr. M. B. Nikambe, in a Marathi speech, made the audience acquainted with Mr. Bhore's family and gave a very numerous account of the childhood and progress of Mr. Bhore's student life.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, in addressing the gathering, said he did not feel that he represented the Indian Christian Association on an occassion like this. Some of the members of the Association desired him to give expression to thoughts that might animate the Christian Community of India. The community in India which Christian missionaries desired to raise up was the Indian Christian community. He felt extreme pleasure to see Mr. Bhore retiring with laurels upon him after enterprise full of risk and difficulty.

The Rev. Mr. Karmarkar alluded to the distinctions the Bhore family had attained, the father of Mr. Bhore being the first Rao Saheb and Mr. Bhore himself the first I. C. S. in the Indian Christian community. He said "I am proud of you Mr Bhore, because you are a Maratha to the very backbone."

Mr. Bhore in a short speech thanked the Association for the honour they had done him that day. Flowers and garlands were then presented to him.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. CALEDONIEN.

THE following is the list of passengers expected to arrive here from Marseilles per Messageries Maritimes Company's s. s. Caledonien, to-day, at midnight, and will enter the Victoria Dock No. 7 on Tuesday, at 3 a.m. :—

Adams Col R B	Keipsch Mr Paul
Aston Miss C E S	Lawrence Mr and Mrs
Ainslie Mr	Legge Mr J A
Bethune Capt	Lambert Mr
Boileau Capt	Loch Miss
Banaji Mr L V	Marshall Mr H D
Baillie Mrs and Miss	McNeill Capt D H
Borwick Mr G O	Mayer Mr B
Barker Capt S	Mainwaring Mrs
Bauery Miss	Mittmayer Mr
Brock Mr A W	Mannering Mrs
Baker Mr W J	Neale Mr and Mrs W E
Cook Mrs and family	Nang Mr and Mrs D S and 2 children
Casey Mr M P	
Cooke Mr E B	Percival Mr and Mrs
Carson Miss	Poyner Mr
Canton Mr J	Plowden Capt P C
Carmichael Mr G	Poole Mrs W C
Curran Mr John	Ponsonby Mr A M
De Kergarion Count	Passy Lieut L W
De Bourdeille Count	Pappadakis Mr
Evans Mr R M	Ramsden Miss
Fasken Major and Mrs W H	Randall Miss
Fawkes Mr and Mrs A H	St Clair Hon and Mrs
Faichnie Capt and Mrs	Smeeth Mrs
Forbes Mr E N	Simpson Mr J
Feure Leuba Mr A	Sharvell Mr
Guerand Lieut and Mrs	Taylor Smith Mr and Mrs
Hands Mr P W	Tennon Mrs
Heinemann Miss C	Williams Mr and Mrs
Herbert Mrs Lionel	Wormald Miss
Hodgson Mr G C	Wrench Major A J
Harrowsmith Mr H	Warner Mrs
John Mrs and Miss	Williams Mr I S
Judges Mrs	

ARRIVALS BY THE MAIL.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, which arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Aden, with the English mail, brought amongst other passengers :—Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, Lady S. Tolleymache, Baron Airoldi, Earl of Norbury, Lady Mare Cooke, Lady Carbery Victoria, and Mrs. Anne Besant. On landing at the Ballard Pier, Mrs. Besant was met by several members of the Theosophical Society who presented her with bouquets and garlanded her. After a short conversation with those present on the bunder, she drove at the Victoria Terminus whence she left for Benares by the Calcutta express.

BOMBAY FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 13TH DECEMBER 1902.

Owners are reminded that 1st Entries close at 6 p.m. on Monday, 8th December 1902.

2nd Entries close at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 9th December 1902.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 1st December 1902.

"COLONEL" LYNCH, according to the "Daily Telegraph," will undergo his trial at the Bar of the House of Commons. The famous Tichborne case was the last one to be tried there.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Ismaila, 3,381 tons, Captain R W Gimbletts sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Lombard, 1,657 tons, Captain E Collingwood, sailed on Saturday, for Colombo, in ballast.

THE Hall Line steamer Methley Hall, 2,235 tons, Captain W Houghton, will sail to-day, for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Epsom, 2,970 tons, Captain J White arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Natal, 12th November, via Colombo, in ballast.

THE steamer Abergeldie, 2,438 tons, Captain W Keith, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Cardiff 6th November, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rotnwell, sailed on Saturday, for Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Yeo, Mr R R Martin, Mr D N Cundly, Mr M H Reynold, and 100 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi 4th December, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Col G S Hogge, Major C Wood, Mr and Mrs Jiwanji and two children, Mr A M Jiwanji, Mr and Mrs Small and child, Rev Fellows and 153 deck.

THE Anchor Line steamer Persia, 2,333 tons, Captain Geo Mitchell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Glasgow 28th Oct., via Liverpool with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Major M Collie, Mrs. Collie and infant, Miss L A McConnell, Miss R A McCullough, Miss E M Gordon, Miss A M Hamilton, Miss M A Lawrence, Rev Wm McKelvey, Miss D E Osborn, Mrs Osborn, Miss D Osborn, Miss C Osborn, Dr J P Simpson, Mr F M Scott, Mrs M Scott, and four children, and Mrs M J Williams.

DISTURBANCE IN THE ARABIAN SEA.

The Port Officer, Bombay, on Saturday, received the following telegram from Simla :—

Weather still disturbed, East Arabian Sea, but information received insufficient to determine either intensity or exact position of disturbance.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From
6	Caledonia s	Gordon	Aden, Dec 1
	R Rubattino s	Saporite	Genoa, Nov 18
	Epsom s	White	Natal, Nov 12
	Persia s	Mitchell	Glasgow, Oct 28
	Dumra s	Robertson	Karachi, Dec 4
	Abergeldie s	Keith	Cardiff, Nov 6
	Mozaffari s	Moloney	Jedah, Nov 19
7	Henry Bolckow s	Fawls	Busreh, Nov 20
	Lake Mamtoba (Transport)	Jones	Cape Town, Nov 19

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
6	Secunder s	Brebner	Mauritius
	Alexandria s	Jones	Karachi
	Clydesdale s	Sharp	London, &c
	Putiala s	Phillips	Zanzibar, &c
	Pekin s	Longden	Yokohama
	Egypt s	Chellew	Aden
	Othello s	Johnson	Hull via Karachi
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi
	Lombard s	Collingwood	Colombo
7	Ismaila s	Gimblett	Calcutta

The steamer Methley Hall, Captain Houghton, obtained her port clearance on Saturday, for Marseilles and Liverpool.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, DECEMBER 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Umballa left this evening

SUEZ, DECEMBER 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser arrived here from Colombo Madras and Calcutta evening of 4th.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 6.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—10 cases Indian condiments D Dadabhoy ; 19 casks Indian condiments Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons ; 610 cwt bonemeal A H Cassum and Co ; 1053 cwt cottonseed R J Ratnagar ; 2000 cwt cottonseed David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Cromwell s—13 303 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers ; 1925 cwt cottonseed Gaddum and Co ; 1200 cwt myrabollams Wagji Bechar.

Caspian s—200 cwt cottonseed Vasonjee Veljee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Imani s—5318 cwt gingellyseed, 4000 cwt rapeseed and 3030 cwt castorseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

Goldenfels s—110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 500 cwt gingellyseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Goldenfels s—110 bales cotton New Mofussil Co ; 410 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 2001 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 955 cwt myrabollams Jaitha Hurchund ; 1000 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co ; 112 cwt oil cake N Futehally and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Methley Hall s—4000 cwt castorseed and 200 cwt gram Ralli Brothers ; 525 cwt gingellyseed N Sundarjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ischia s—550 bales twist Tata and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 8th December 1902.

The Squadron will parade at the back of the Town Hall, on Tuesday the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., to furnish an Escort for H. E. the Governor.

Dress :—Review Order—Blue.

By Order.
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL L. P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th December 1902.

1. Detail :—

Orderly Sergeants for this week—

No 1 Coy.—Segt R B Lenahan. Next for duty Sergt D A Pinder.

No. 2 Coy.—Sergt A H Muir. Next for duty Sergt H J Long.

2. The following drills will take place this week :—

No 1 Company, Town Hall Compound.

Tuesday and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m.—10-in. R. M. L. Gun Drill.

No 2 Company, Nesbit Lane Head-quarters.

Tuesday and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m.—10-in. R. M. L. Gun Drill.

3. Saturdays Parade will be notified hereafter.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 8th December 1902.

1. A Guard of Honor consisting of 100 Rank and File under Major D J Sharp, with Lieutenants P H Hewett and A R Sharp will parade behind the Town Hall, at 3-30 p.m on Thursday the 11th instant for the purpose of receiving his Excellency the Governor at the Levee.

Dress :—Review Order, Khaki.

2. F and G Companies will parade to-day (Monday) the 8th instant at St Mary's College Grounds at 5-15 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order. Plain Clothes.

3. "D" Company will parade on Tuesday the 9th instant at the Telegraph Quarters, Waudby Road at 5 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order. Plain Clothes.

4. "E" Company (Cyclist) will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue on Tuesday the 9th instant at 8-30 p.m.

Dress—Drill order. Forage Caps and Side Arms and Rifles will not be carried.

5. The above Company parades will count as Commanding Officer's parade.

By Order.
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE Calcutta High Court, which closes for the usual Christmas vacation, will not re-open until the 6th January by reason of the absence of the Judges at the Coronation Durbar.

MR. GRIESBACH, Director of the Geological Survey of India, who comes under the operation of the 55 years' rule next week has been granted a short extension pending the selection of his successor.

MR. MILLER, Officiating Secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, has been confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 29th October, the date on which Mr. Fuller is confirmed as Chief Commissioner of Assam.

It is expected that Brigadier-General O'Moore-Creagh, V. C., will be appointed to the Mhow District when Sir Richard Westmacott vacates on the 16th March. He has already the local rank of Major-General while commanding the British Force in China.

MR. K. J. KEY, the Captain of the Oxford Authentics, with Mrs. Key, is due in Calcutta in the P. and O. s.s. Carthage on the 9th instant. The rest of the party will arrive by train from Madras on the morning of the 17th instant and on the following day the Calcutta Cricket Club will entertain them at dinner at the Saturday Club with his Honour, the Acting Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Mr. Bourdillon, C.S.I. in the chair. The 22nd to the 27th inclusive will be fully occupied by cricket, with intervals for the Viceroy's Cup, &c., and on the evening of the last date the visitors will leave for Delhi by special train.

OF COURSE YOU WANT
VALUE FOR YOUR
MONEY.

WE OFFER IT TO YOU
IN OUR PURE WOOL
"LALIMLI"
MATERIALS.

If you are looking for
CHEAPNESS ONLY,
it is useless Dealing with us.
But for CHEAPNESS
combined with the
HIGHEST QUALITY
you will find our manufactures
exactly up to your ideal.

SEND FOR PRICED SAMPLES OF :—

FLANNELS, all Varieties.
SERGES, all Colors.
GREY WORSTED COATINGS.
CURZON (Fawn) COATINGS.
CHEVIOT TWEEDS.
TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES.
BROADCLOTHS.
IRISH FRIEZES.
HOMESPUNS.
GREAT COAT CLOTHS.
RIDING BREECHES CLOTHS.
SERVANTS CLOTHS.

TRAVELLING RUGS,
BLANKETS, NUMDAH,
BRAID,
and in fact
"ANYTHING MADE OF WOOL."

THE CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
AND
ARMY CLOTH
MANUFACTURING CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.
MILD INDIAN CIGARS.

OUR STOCK of the above is now replete with all the LEADING BRANDS of the following well-known Makes :—

SPENCER & Co. M. PETERSON & Co.
OAKES & Co. D. McDONALD & Co.
McDOWELL & Co. U. S. PLANTERS.

TRICHINOPOLIES (with straw).
AT MARKET PRICES.
NEW REDUCED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

D. MERWAN & CO.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS.
30, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO SMOKERS.

RAILWAY CIGARETTES.
25 Front Pieces to be returned to
MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co.,
TOBACCONISTS,
Sitaram Building, next to Crawford Market.
A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE given away
AS A PRIZE.

CRUSHED FOOD FOR HORSES.

BEST CRUSHED HORSE FOOD prepared by machinery; clean, wholesome, and fresh. First of its kind in Bombay. At Rs. 4-8 per cwt. Delivered free in Bombay.

Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats, and Bran can be had at very moderate prices in any quantity WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Up-country Orders carefully executed with prompt attention. Trial solicited.

S. M. ALLARAKHIA,
GRAIN MERCHANT, AGENT, AND CONTRACTOR
227, Belasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

SPECIAL
LIQUEUR WHISKY.

IMPORTED AND SOLD BY
TREACHER & Co., LD.,

A Spirit of great age and fine Character.
Selected and matured in Scotland under the supervision of one of the first Experts in the Whisky trade.

10 Years Old.
Rs. 29 PER DOZEN.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

DELHI CORONATION
DARBAR CAMP.
CAMP FURNITURE
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1902.

INDIA AND BRITISH MALAY.

THE despatch of the High Commissioner of the Federated Malay State, which with his report on the Native States that Proconsul forwarded a short time ago to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has just been published, together with the latter's reply. Of the ten paragraphs into which the despatch is divided almost all are of interest to Indian readers, but one is especially so—that regarding Indian Immigration into Malay—for it amounts almost of an indictment of the Indian Government. The chief need of the Federated Malay States is according to Sir Frank Swettenham labour, and all the efforts that have so far been made both by individual employers and by the Government have failed to increase the supply to any appreciable extent. The Governor has several good words to say with regard to Chinese labour which was introduced to work the tin mines. Without it, he says in his despatch, the prosperity and progress of the Federated Malay States would be very different from what they are to-day; and the Government proposes to facilitate this Chinese immigration by subsidizing direct steamers from Canton to a port in the Malay States. But Chinese labour is evidently too uncertain or insufficient. British India, we are told, is the country from which it might be supposed that the Malay States would readily obtain an unlimited quantity of cheap labour, especially because of the fact that immigrants from the South of India have found profitable employment in British Malay for about a century, and owing to the proximity of the two countries. The despatch continues thus :—"In spite of the fact that India cannot support its own population, whilst good wages, a congenial climate, and fair treatment are offered here, in spite of the fact that the Government offers free passages and exceptionally favourable terms of employment, whilst the Native States planters are equally liberal, it has hitherto been impossible to obtain anything like the quantity of labour required."

So far the Government of the Malay States has not been happy in its endeavours to increase the supply of Indian labour; it has already lost far more than any company or private individual could afford; and the loss seems likely to continue. "Unless some great change takes place," to quote Mr. Frank Swittenham's words, "the loss must continue in connection with the arrangement made with the British India Steam Navigation Company for the passages of Indian emigrants between Negapatam and the Straits Settlements. Sir Frank concludes his remarks on the subject by saying that his Government has done so much with such indifferent success that he does not see how any improvement can be expected, "unless the Government of India will render some active assistance." This is all very well, but Sir Frank gives an indication of having formulated any plan with this end in view. The Government of India at present countenances the emigration of coolies. Would Sir Frank also have it act the part of maistrie or kangani? Commenting upon these strictures of Sir Frank Swettenham, the "Straits Times" says :—"It is plain spoken pessimism," meaning Sir Frank's anent the "apathy of India in respect of the latter"—the labour difficulty is well worth the consideration of the Indian Press and public. As to the amount of trouble and expense to be undergone in this matter by either Government it depends surely on whether the Indian Government is most anxious to export coolies or the Straits Government to import them. There is little doubt as to how this question should be answered. Indeed the High Commissioner's remark as to the salvation of the Colony by the importation of Chinese labour remove all doubt as to his anxiety for more and better labourers. The answer, then, to Sir Frank Swettenham will be that his Government must spend more money, and perhaps, with more judgment, if he wishes to maintain a good supply of the labourers of this country to work the mines, etc., in British Malay.

An interesting light is thrown in the same paper upon the education of the youth of the Malay States. Education seems to be no more popular with the ease-loving Malay than work. The school attendance amounts to only about eight per cent. of the children of a school-going age in the States. Government has been most anxious to educate these children; it has made efforts to lure them and even to compel them to attend school; but parents and children alike will have none of it, be the education offered technical or otherwise. And this also is affected by the labour supply. The extension of commercial and other enterprise in the Malay States during the last few years has been so rapid that the supply of intelligent and trustworthy clerks has never been equal to the demand. As a result almost every schoolboy leaves school much too early, to receive a wage far beyond his worth. The Governor concludes, therefore, that whilst half-educated boys can obtain high wages it is almost hopeless to expect that they or their parents will reject the opportunity in favour of further and better education. Equally hopeless, apparently to the expectation that boys similarly tempted will devote some years to a course of technical education, Sir Frank Swettenham finds some small consolation even in this, and is thankful that Malay is not as other Indian countries are. He says :—"Whilst there is much to regret in a state of circumstances which can only right themselves, and that very gradually, it is perhaps not altogether to be deplored that youthful Malay is not yet in the grip of that education epidemic which has already laid hold of India with such pathetic results.' In other respects the report is a record of great prosperity. It tells of a revenue of 17½ million dollars, an expenditure of 17¾ millions, and a statement withal showing assets for over five million dollars in excess of the liabilities on the last day of the old year. "What parallel," asks our contemporary referred to, "can be shown in the East for such a splendid accounting?"—and that in a country that was jungle a score of years ago. The sum deducted for administrative purposes amounted to but 17·63 per cent. of the total. Our contemporary points with pride to the nearly 50 per cent. spent on establishments by Honkong; to the 35 per cent. paid by Ceylon; and the 64 per cent. (approximately) paid by India, and says: "There is no record like that of the Federated Malay States." There is only one other point we need refer to, and that is the British Institute for Medical Research at Kuala Lumpur. Sir Francis Lovell said that this was the best equipped British Institute of the kind in Asia; and Sir Frank Swettenham thinks that if a satisfactory arrangement can be come to between that Federated Malay States and the London School of Tropical Medicine important discoveries may be expected therefrom fraught with benefit for humanity at large. The Report is a wonderful record of efficient British Colonial administration equally creditable to Governor and to governed. There is small wonder that Mr. Chamberlain, the greatest Colonial administrator the Empire has ever known, should have read the despatch "with much interest and noted with great satisfaction the continued prosperity of these States."

THE MANGAPATNAM RAILWAY DISASTER. THE final report on the railway disaster which occurred at Mangapatnam on the 12th September adds very little to the information previously available in respect of that terrible event, although it fills 36 pages of printed foolscap. However it proves beyond a doubt that no real blame can be assigned to the railway company, and it gives such assurances as will satisfy those who have appeared to think that the railway company were to blame, and that they are, at any rate, determined to do all in their power to prevent such an accident in the future. As to the cause of the disaster the real gist of the conclusion arrived at is contained in the following words of the senior Government Inspector :—"The disaster was due to a sudden and violent fall of rain in a limited area, such as has never been approached in magnitude during the time the railway has been in existence. There was absolutely nothing to indicate the possibility of the waterway proving insufficient, and no blame can fairly be attached to the original designers of the bridge or to the present Administration in whose charge it is. Similarly the precautionary rules that failed to avert this accident have proved efficient during twenty-two years, and there has never been anything to indicate that there might arise a conjunction of circumstances which would render them inoperative. There can be no reasonable doubt that the rules were carried out and precautions taken such as had hitherto proved sufficient." This is the sum and total of all that could be written on the general aspect of the question, and we practically anticipated such a conclusion in our comment upon the preliminary report. But it is obvious that during the months of September, October, and November there is greater necessity for closer surveillance of the line than during any other period of the year, and if any improvements can be effected in the system of patrolling it is due to the public that they should be effected. The accident has shown—and the Government Inspector emphasises this fact—that the rules should be modified so that men may patrol backwards and forwards over short lengths instead of going in a party over the whole length of three miles. Lengths of one mile each are suggested as proper patrolling distances. By the employment of such a method doubtless the risk of minor accidents would be greatly reduced, and it might be if it were rigorously carried out that such a disaster as that of September last would be averted. But what must strike anyone who considers the report is that all the improvements which are suggested might have been effected under any circumstances quite apart from an accident, and we fail to see how the disaster at Mangapatnam could have been averted even if the proposed system had been in vogue then. Where a contingency can be foreseen it may, to some extent, be provided for, but this accident appears to have been one against which no preventive measures, short of absolute knowledge of the circumstances beforehand, could be of any avail. There are several minor details over which there appears to have been a great deal of cavilling in certain quarters which are satisfactorily explained. For instance it has been alleged that the corpses of those killed in the disaster had been carelessly disposed of, and in answer to this Mr. Jay Singh, who was responsible for this matter, says that the unidentified bodies were burnt and buried according to their caste and creed as far as could be judged. Europeans and Eurasians were accorded the proper rites of the dead, and the same remark applies to all the native communities who were represented in the sorrowful disaster. The District Magistrate, Mr. Macleod of Cuddapah, was aware, and approved of all the measures taken by Mr. Jay Singh, and during the great portion of the time he was present. As a matter of fact all who had anything to do with the arrangements consequent upon the terrible catastrophe appear to have behaved with care and concern which were truly exemplary.

THE KAISER AND THE SOCIALISTS. THE two million Socialists of the German Empire constitute a very sore thorn in the side of the Kaiser. When his Majesty set out, early in his reign, to order things for his working class subjects after the fashion of a benevolent despot, they ungratefully let it appear that his methods were not precisely those which they would choose for themselves. The working classes showed a greater inclination to listen to the Socialist agitators. The Kaiser was surprised and annoyed, and let his vexation be plainly seen. The most repressive measures were instituted against the Socialists, and for a time the prisons were filled with men whose lightest words were construed into the offence of "lesé majeste." But these measures only quickened the growth of social democratic ideas among the masses, and the reply of the people to the Kaiser's attempts to destroy the power of the Socialists was to greatly strengthen the party in the Reichstag. Since then the Emperor William has found that this party offers the strongest opposition to his most cherished schemes. They opposed to the utmost his scheme for a great German navy, and at present they are offering the most strenuous resistance to the Tariff Bill. For the disorder which has taken place in the Reichstag during the last few days, the Government in their desire to force the Bill through are mainly responsible. When feeling runs high, decorous forms of debate count for nothing, as the House of Commons and all the Continental Parliaments continually remind us. It is deplorable, no doubt, that legislators cannot conduct their business less like street rioters, but the Kaiser will not mend matters by his free denunciation of the popular leaders. His Majesty has a gift of reckless speech which seems to be as much in need of improvement as the language of the demagogues whom he charges with disseminating slanders and unscrupulously terrorising, exploiting, and enslaving the workers. This is plainly an ebullition of pique, but it is to be hoped that it does not represent the beginning of another imperially inspired campaign of political repression; for previous experience ought to have convinced his Majesty that nothing is more likely to increase the power of the Democratic party.

THE KAYASTHA TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES. THE annual report of the Kayastha Temperance Societies of India shows that a good deal of work has been done recently for the Temperance cause amongst the Kayastha communities. If there has been no progress, says the report very modestly, there has been no retrogression. If for want of leisure or through laziness certain old temperance agents have ceased to labour, some new agents have come to the front and have done commendable work. However—and this does not appear wholly surprising—the community have not yet reached the stage of total abstinence. This much has been done, says Munshi Kamta Prusad, the compiler of the report :—One party has sincerely taken to abstinence; a second party has always been abstinent; a third party considers wine drinking a vice but cannot give it up entirely and therefore indulges in it privately; a fourth party considers wine drinking disgraceful but is powerless to resist the habit of drinking publicly; and there is a fifth party which attaches no vice or disgrace to wine drinking either publicly or privately. The Society, however, has realised a certain amount of advancement in respect of abstinence on festive occasions, and especially on the occasion of the great Holi Festival. The Kayasthas, at the same time, do not seem to agree with pledge-giving. Nine years of labour have only resulted in the taking of 11,000 pledges. But this] is only a secondary matter, for it appears that though there are thousands of persons whom it is still necessary to obtain pledges from, there are a great number who abstain from drinking without having taken the pledge. On the whole, judging from this report, at any rate, the Kayastha community does not appear to be one in which work on behalf of temperance is so urgently needed, as in some others we could mention.

THE Bombay racing season opens on Saturday next. Considerable improvements have been made in the course, enclosures and stands at Mahaluxmi since last season.

MR. J. D. INVERARITY, the eminent counsel, returned to Bombay by Saturday's mail steamer, and has resumed practice at the Bar.

DENGUE FEVER, which has been prevalent in Bangalore for some time, has now appeared in Mysore City.

The Police Commission have been detained two days longer than was anticipated over their work in Bengal. They will, therefore, not reach Allahabad until this evening. They expect, however, to finish their work in Allahabad in time to leave for Lucknow on Saturday, the 13th instant, as previously arranged. Their programme will not be materially modified.

MR. RAVI VARMA, the well-known artist of Travancore, who has been staying in Madras for some time, was recently paid a high compliment by the Government of Bombay, being asked to serve as one of the Judges at the Delhi Arts Exhibition. The invitation, however, was received too late for an orthodox Hindu, such as the artist is, to make the necessary arrangements for undertaking such a long journey, and he has accordingly been obliged to decline the same.

EVIDENCE on the charge brought against Shrimant Tatyasaheb Holkar, the nephew of his Highness the Maharajah Holkar, and some of his servants, of murdering an old Brahmin, named Harribhav, on October 12th, has been concluded after nine sittings. Consul for the defence urged that the case had broken down, and that there was no evidence to connect the accused with the crime. He dealt with the improbability and absurdity of the prosecution's theory from beginning to end, and commented upon the unreliability of the evidence and demanded an honourable acquittal. He criticised the conduct of those responsible for the prosecution. Judgment was reserved.

AN extraordinary incident took place at the Calcutta High Court on Friday, during a sitting of the Criminal Sessions, presided over by Mr. Justice Pratt. During one of the trials, which had only been half heard, the foreman of the jury asked the Judge not to go into the case any further, as the jurors had made up their mind and were unanimous in recording a verdict against the prisoner. The Judge said he could not accept the verdict at such an early stage of the trial and pointed out that they must remember they were sitting in a British Court to dispense justice, and ordered the case to be heard on Monday with another jury. Counsel for the prisoner concluded by saying: "I must say this is most disgraceful conduct, and such a thing has probably not been heard of before in the whole of the civilised world."

IT is reported from Afghanistan that the Amir has granted an allowance of Rs. 16,000 a year to Mullah Najam-ud Din, better known as the Hadda Mullah. This grant, it appears, is not a personal one, but is given to the Mullah to distribute to the lesser Mullahs and Sheikhs on the border for the maintenance of their religious influence among their people and a proper use of it when occasion may require. Other Kabul news is to the effect that the kinfolk of Umra Khan of Jandol have lately been paying a visit to the capital where they were graciously received by the Amir, who made them a present of Rs. 5,000 for their expenses. At the same time His Highness gave instructions that Umra Khan should select a number of his leading men and send them for presentation to himself. The report is that the Amir desires to raise a regiment from Jandol and Bajour on the same lines as the corps of Afridis which he has lately enlisted.

THE DOMINION OF THE AIR.

PAST AND PRESENT OF BALLOONS AND AIRSHIPS.

HUMANITY has gained no dominion of the air. We have entered the strange country of the skies, but we have not conquered it.

The poineers have struggled, and dared, and died. The pages of Mr. Bacon's new book record how they have been dashed to pieces on land and drowned in the sea, how they have been scorched by exploding gas and frozen to death in vast altitudes. But each gap in the little band has ever been filled by a new recruit careless of danger.

The truth is that the prospect of disaster never yet frightened the strong men of all races. The Pole has claimed its victims by the hundred, the exploration of tropic continents has cost the lives of thousands; yet the skeletons of those who went before have been but as sign-posts to the men who followed after.

We can all understand the fascination of the balloon. We can imagine the wild excitement of rushing up through the rain, to hang in the pure sunlight, watching the rolling plain of cloud beneath. Here is a picture from the pen of an aeronaut.

Away to an infinitely distant horrizon stretched cloud billows of snowy whiteness, broken up here and there into seeming ice-fields, with huge fantastic hummocks. Elsewhere domes and spires reared themselves above the general surface or an isolated Matterhorn towered into space. In some quarters it was impossible to look without the conviction that we actually beheld the outline of lofty cliffs overhanging a none too distant sea.

IN A THUNDERSTORM.

Or again we can realise the mystery of a night voyage in a moonless sky, when it seems that the balloon "cleaves its way through an interminable mass of black marble." Of a voyage in a thunderstorm one aeronaut writes:—

The moment the machine was disencumbered of its weight it was torn by the violence of the wind from the assistants, bounded off with the velocity of lightning in a south-easterly direction, and in a very short space of time attained an elevation of two miles. At this altitude we perceived two immense bodies of clouds operated on by contrary currents of air until at length they became united, and at that moment my ears were assailed by the most awful and longest continued peal of thunder I have ever heard.

Mr. Bacon, says an "Express" reviewer, traces the history of the balloon from that night in the year 1782 when the smoke curling up the chimney suggested to two young French paper makers, Stephen and Mongolfier, the idea of raising bodies by its aid.

Great times followed for the two young men. After several successful ascents with their fire balloon in public, they were acclaimed as the first inventors of all ages. The Paris public, ever excitable, declared that the universe was now open, and voyages to the moon were in immediate contemplation, and that heaven itself was to be taken by storm. As usual, time contradicted the extravagances of the good people of Paris.

However, great progress was made, and it will come as a surprise to most of us to hear that in January of 1785 a Frenchman and an Englishman crossed the Channel. They had a terrible time of it, and it was only by throwing out everything in the car, and even stripping themselves of their clothes, that they managed to keep the expiring balloon out of the water. The car in which they crossed is now in the museum at Calais.

The first man to make a serious ascent in England was the Italian Lunardi. One hundred and fifty thousand people collected to see him rise from grounds lent by the Honourable Artillery Company.

Ballooning grew in favour, and in 1817 a Mr Sadler crossed the Irish Channel, starting from Dublin and landing not far from Holyhead. Since then it is curious to note, his success has never been repeated.

A PARACHUTE DISASTER.

Mr. Bacon's book is full of remarkable adventures and terrible accidents. Here is a description of the experiment by which Mr. Cocking, who had invented a new parachute, lost his life. The account is by Mr. Green, who managed the balloon from which the parachute hung :—

"I asked him (Cocking) if he felt quite comfortable, and if the practical trial bore out his calculation. Mr. Cocking replied, Yes. I never felt more comfortable in my life,' presently adding, 'Well, now, I think I shall leave you.' I answered, 'I wish you a very good night and a safe descent if you are determined to make it and not use the tackle (a contrivance for enabling him to retreat up into the balloon if he desired). Mr. Cocking's only reply was, 'Good-night, Spencer; Good-night Green.'

"Mr. Cocking then pulled the rope that was to liberate himself, but too feebly, and a moment afterwards more violently, and in an instant the balloon shot upwards with the velocity of a sky-rocket. The effect upon us at this moment was almost beyond description. The immense machine which suspended us between earth and heaven, while it appeared to be forced upward with terrific violence and rapidity through unknown and untravelled regions amid the howlings of a fearful hurricane, rolled about as though revelling in a freedom for which it had long struggled, but of which until that moment it had been kept in utter ignorance.

"It at length, as if somewhat fatigued by its exertions, gradually assumed the motions of a snake working its way with extraordinary speed towards a given object.

"During this frightful operation the gas was rushing in torrents from the upper and lower valve, but more particularly from the latter, as the density of the atmosphere through which we were forcing our progress pressed so heavily on the valve at the top of the balloon as to admit of but a comparatively small escape by this aperture."

The aeronauts escaped alive, but the parachute, which was defective in principle, was smashed to atoms, as was the unfortunate man it bore.

RECORD VOYAGES.

The longest voyage ever taken in a balloon appears to have been that of the Count de la Vaulx, who, in 1897, having started from Paris, arrived at a place in Russia 1,193 miles away in thirty-five hours forty-five minutes.

In height the record is probably held by Mr. Glaisher, who ascended to a height that was probably over 36,000ft. As a matter of fact, however, he became unconscious and could only judge from rough calculations.

A balloon without any human occupant has risen as high as 61,000ft. This was discovered by automatic instruments placed in the car.

Mr. Bacon does not consider that the balloon will ever be an effective warship. To begin with, it is almost impossible to drop a projectile within 100 yards or so of the spot aimed at. Again a recent German discovery has shown that the quick-firing gun can very quickly destroy it. He goes yet further and points out that the balloon as a stationary post of observation must be abandoned in modern warfare owing to the improvement of projectiles. He believes it will be possible, however, to employ it in entering or in signalling to besieged towns. Also there is every reason to believe that it may be employed in locating submarines and warning threatened battleships.

As to airships, they are still in their infancy.

THE Khedive on Nov. 15 opened the new building of the Museum of Egyptian Antiquities at Cairo. Lord Cromer and Lord Kitchener, who had returned to Cairo earlier in the day, the Ministers, and the Sirdar were present, in addition to about 100 European and native officials and notables. The whole collection has been carefully arranged in the new building under the supervision of the director, M. Maspero, the curator, Emil Brugsch Bey, and others.

A EUROPEAN who has just returned from Lake Tanganyika reports that the British and the Germans in that region feel very bitterly towards the Belgians, the bad treatment of the natives by the latter having made the tribes so hostile that it is impossible to penetrate into the interior. The commander of a Congo State force was, he reports, decapitated in August, his skull and hands being afterwards exhibited on rebel stockades. Traders are now prohibited from entering the country, in contravention of the Treaty, declaring the Congo State open to all nationalities.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE TROUBLE WITH VENEZUELA.

GREAT BRITAIN'S CLAIMS.

RESULTS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

Three German warships have arrived at Curacao.

The principal claims put forward by Great Britain against Venezuela are based on the seizure of several British vessels, the seizure of the railway, ill-treatment of British subjects, and arbitrary proceedings against British interests and property during the civil war.

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

MR. BRODRICK AT EDINBURGH.

PATIENCE NECESSARY.

Mr. Brodrick, speaking at Edinburgh yesterday, urged the public to exercise patience as regards the effects of Army reforms. Greater confidence must be placed in the Commander-in-Chief and others responsible for executing them. It is impossible, said Mr. Brodrick, to create a new army by saying "Hey, presto."

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

ARRIVAL AT CAIRO.

The Duke of Connaught arrives at Cairo to-day, and to-morrow will invest Major-General Talbot with the knighthood that has been conferred on him.

LATER.

Lord Cromer was received by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Port Said on board the "Renown." The vessels in the harbour dressed and a salute was fired. Their Highnesses have entrained for Cairo.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

The Khedive, his brother, the Ministers, and the staffs of the British and Egyptian Armies received the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at the station at Cairo.

The Khedive accompanied them to the Abdeen Palace. The streets were decorated with flags.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, with their suites, and General and Lady Talbot dined at the British Agency.

FRANCE AND THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

REDUCTION OF THE TAX.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

The French Chamber has adopted a Bill reducing the Sugar Tax and has approved the Sugar Convention.

THE PROPOSED ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

A DEFINITE ANNOUNCEMENT.

Earl Dudley has informed the Lord Mayor of Dublin that their Majesties will visit Ireland early in 1903.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain yesterday visited the Cairo Barrage.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

Mr. Chamberlain had an audience of the Khedive yesterday afternoon. He also visited the Pyramids travelling thither in a tram-car.

NEW AMERICAN MINISTER AT TOKIO.

APPOINTMENT FOR THE EXHIBITION COMMISSIONER.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

It is understood at Washington that Mr. Barrett, Commissioner for the St. Louis Exposition for Asia will be appointed U. S. Minister at Tokio.

AFFAIRS IN MACEDONIA.

PORTE ATTEMPTING REFORMS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

The Porte, yielding to strong pressure on the part of Russia and Austria, has appointed a special commission to supervise reforms in Macedonia, but the measure is regarded as a mere palliative.

TESTIMONIAL TO SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

A testimonial, by friends of Sir George Birdwood' on the occasion of his retirement from the India Office, will be presented to him on the 8th December, his birthday, at the Society of Arts. The testimonial consists of a silver coffee service and 2,500 sovereigns.

ANTI-CLERICALISM IN FRANCE.

GOVERNMENT AND THE BISHOPS.

MORE SALARIES STOPPED.

The French Government has suppressed the stipends of several more Bishops, including the Archbishop of Besancon, for signing a petition in favour of the Confraternities.

THE STRIKE AT MARSEILLES.

MASTERS AND MEN DETERMINED.

The negotiations instituted by the Government to terminate the Marseilles strike have failed. The Masters' offers are unsatisfactory and the men are issuing a violent manifesto.

NEW COLONEL FOR THE FIRST LIFE GUARDS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

Lord de Ros has been gazetted Colonel of the First Life guards in succession to Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

CONDITIONS FAVOURABLE FOR AN ADVANCE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

A Reuter's despatch, dated Berbera, 4th December, reports that exceptionally heavy rains have fallen. The Haud district is covered with vegetation. Water is plentiful and the moment is favourable for an advance. The organisation of a field force is well advanced.

The decision of the Cabinet is awaited. The present advantages, says the despatch, will disappear after the lapse of a few weeks.

THE KAISER AND SOCIALISM.

DENUNCIATION OF AGITATORS.

EMPEROR'S STRONG SPEECH.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

The Kaiser, speaking at Breslau, in reply to an address from the workmen, warned them not to continue to be deluded by agitators and Socialists that they must be Socialists if they wished to improve their position.

Agitators, said the Kaiser, unscrupulously exploited, terrorised, and enslaved workmen, and, in order to show their hatred of the classes, disseminate cowardly slanders from which nothing is sacred.

Workmen should send a simple unpretending man from the workshop to Parliament where he would be gladly welcomed.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

The wisdom of the Kaiser's personal campaign against the Socialists is questioned. The party is much too powerful to be affected by imperial denunciations.

The Emperor's acerbity is doubtless enhanced by the recent determined obstruction on the part of Socialists to the Tariff Bill, which converted a decorous Reichstag into a bear-garden, shocking the German's pride in the national sobriety.

THE HUMBERT CASE.

CHARGES AGAINST THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

SCENE IN THE CHAMBER.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6,

In the French Chamber to-day the Minister of Justice, replying to Nationalist allegations that the Government were accomplices in the Humbert case, recalled the fact that Frederic Humbert was a Boulangist Deputy.

Thereupon a violent scene occurred. The Radicals and the Nationalists left their seats and engaged in a general melee. The sitting was twice suspended.

A Socialist member named Coutant was expelled for calling the Minister "liar."

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

M. Syveton has also been expelled the French Chamber.

TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

The Trade Returns for November show that the exports have increased by £1,814,802, and the imports have decreased by £1,692,497.

WINTER IN EUROPE.

PREVALENCE OF DISTRESS.

The severe winter weather on the Continent and Great Britain is causing much distress everywhere.

The reports from London and the provinces indicate the probability of serious destitution during the winter months.

GOLD CURRENCY FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Bills establishing the currency in the Philippines on a gold basis have been introduced into both Houses of Congress.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN SPAIN.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

The Ministerial crisis in Spain, the causes whereof are obscure, has ended by the instalment of a Conservative Cabinet under Silvera.

NEW VICEROY OF LIANG-KIANG.

A Reuter despatch from Peking announces that Wei Kuangtao, the Viceroy at Yunnan, has been appointed to succeed Linkunyi in the Viceroyalty of Liang-Kiang.

THE EVACUATION OF SHANGHAI.

THE ACTION OF GERMANY.

Owing to the delay in the departure from Shanghai of the French and Germans it is probable that the British withdrawal will also be deferred.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 6.

The "Englishman's" special cablegram, dated London, December 4th, says :—

The contents of the Blue Book regarding the evacuation of Shanghai are being very bitterly discussed in the British and German press. Some London papers insist that the correspondence convicts Germany of double dealing and trying to make special terms secretly with China.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

AHMEDABAD, DECEMBER 6.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad to-day, three hundred delegates to the forthcoming National Congress were elected. The delegates appointed included thirty Mahomedans, twenty Parsees, and Jains and Hindus of all classes. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Sheth Chagubhai Somnath presided.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 6.

Commander Deberry and Lieutenant Vale have been granted one year's leave each.

The issue of two Maxim guns per battalion of British and Native Infantry is steadily proceeding, and the Field Army is now practically equipped.

It has been decided that the forage cap will be worn in all orders of dress [illegible] full dress or during the heat of [illegible]

THE VICEROY AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 6.

The Viceroy arrived in Calcutta this morning privately and remains here until the 19th instant, when he proceeds to Dehra Dun. He will hold a levee for new presentations on the 15th.

Captain Baker Carr officiates as Military Secretary until the Coronation Durbar, vice Colonel Baring, who remains at Delhi for the next few weeks.

SWEEPING REFORMS IN THE NAVY.

SELECTIONS FOR FLAG RANK.

POSITION OF THE ENGINEERS.

The London correspondent of the "Englishman" cables that the "Daily Mail" states that the Admiralty has resolved to make sweeping reforms in the Navy, including the introduction of the principle of selection with regard to a certain proportion of promotions to flag rank, the absorption of Engineers into the executive branch, and a complete re-organisation of the Marines.

LORD KITCHENER.

General Orders are issued in which Lord Kitchener announces to the Army that he has assumed command of forces in the East Indies.

THE AUTHENTIC'S TOUR.

THEIR FIRST WIN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, DECEMBER 6.

The Authentics won their first match to-day, defeating the Mysore State by 6 wickets. Raphael and Simpson-Hayward, the overnight not outs, continued the Authentics' second innings this morning. The wicket bumped considerably, but by steady play they raised the score to 137 when Raphael was caught off his glove for an invaluable 62. Tompkinson and Simpson-Hayward knocked off the remaining runs required to win. Hayward played very well. The following are the scores :—

BANGALORE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Captain Barstow, c. Simpson-Hayward, b Williams	26	b Powys-Keck	18
Green, c and b Williams	11	b Powys-Keck	0
Jayaram, c Headlam, b Williams	9	c Hornby, b Ridley	97
Moore, b Williams	4	l-b-w, b Simpson-Hayward	30
Richards, c Ridley, b Williams	13	l-b-w, b Hornby	14
Gosling, b Williams	19	c Raphael, b Ridley	38
Robertson, b Williams	14	not out	31
Capt Marsden, c Chinnery, b Hornby	1	b Hornby	4
Kanaka Rutnam, b Williams	3	c and b Hornby	1
Leonard, c Tomkinson, b Williams	2	st Headlam, b Simpson-Hayward	2
Walters, not out	1	c Hornby, b Simpson-Hayward	0
Extras	2	Extras	10
Total	105	Total	248

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Williams	18	4	58	9	16	2	73	0
Powys-Keck	10	3	20	0	17	2	40	2
Simpson-Hayward	4	1	19	0	13	2	51	3
Hornby	3	1	4	1	13·3	3	63	3
Ridley	0	0	0	0	2	20	8	2

AUTHENTICS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Chinnery, c Waters, b Kanaka Rutnam	90	c Green, b Kanaka Rutnam	3
Hollins, c Jayaram, b Kanaka Rutnam	0	b Kanaka Rutnam	30
Kershaw, c Waters, b Barstow.	13	to bat	
Hornby, c Richards, b Kanaka Rutnam	23	b Jayaram	0
Williams, c and b Waters	7	to bat	
Raphael, c Gosling, b Richards.	21	c Green, b Walters	62
Simpson-Hayward, c and b Kanaka Rutnam	23	not out	39
Tompkinson, st Green, b Kanaka Rutnam	22	not out	0
Headlam, not out	3	to bat.	
Ridley, b Richards	0		
Powys-Keck, c Moore, b Richards	0		
Extras	9	Extras	14
Total	211	Total (for 4 wkts)	148

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Richards	20	5	84	3	10	1	34	0
Kanaka Ratnam.	21	4	45	5	14	1	42	2
Barstow	4	0	32	1	4	0	17	0
Leonard	4	0	24	0	0	0	0	0
Walters	6	1	15	1	7	1	24	1
Jayaram	0	0	0	0	4	0	15	1

THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONER.

SECUNDERABAD, DECEMBER 6.

Mr. Robertson, Special Railway Commissioner, and Mr. Neville Priestly leave Secunderabad to-morrow for Lahore via the Hyderabad-Godaveri, Tapti Valley, and Indian Midland Railways, halting at Delhi on the 15th instant.

THE TILAK CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 6.

Tai Maharaj was cross-examined at great length to-day by Mr. Karedekar. She wasted a good deal of time by answering questions only when pressed and by frequent assertions that she could not recollect certain circumstances, the result being that the defending counsel had considerable difficulty in expediting the cross-examination.

Witness denied having gone sight-seeing at Aurangabad, but admitted having seen the European Engineer of the ice factory. She could not say where she saw him. She admitted that the result of the agreement for the adoption of Bala Maharaj would entitle her to property worth Rs. 60,000, while the agreement with regard to the boy adopted at Aurangabad would give her nothing.

Later questions were asked about the boys paraded at Aurangabad and her confinement at Aurangabad by Tilak.

The case stands adjourned till Monday.

POONA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

SEMI-FINALS.

SHROPSHIRES vs. WARWICKS.

Having played a pointless draw on Friday the Shropshires and Warwicks met again on Saturday evening in the Semi-finals and it was pretty evident that both teams meant business, as from the outset play was of the most vigorous character. Up and down raged the game, now in favour of the "Shrops" and now of their opponents, but neither side could break down the defence of the other, and until just before half time was piped, when the Warwicks with a fine run down scored through Sergeant Price.

In the second period of play the "Shrops" worked hard to equalize, and were more than once within an ace of scoring, but time was announced without either side having been able to net the ball.

Score :—Warwicks 1 goal ; Shropshires nil.

ROYAL SCOTS vs. Y. M. C. A.

Another drawn game was also decided at the same time, the Y. M. C. A. suffering defeat at the hands of the Royal Scots. The latter played up splendidly and were able to score four goals in the first period of play, while the Y. M. C. A. were unable to break loose at all.

In the second half the Royal Scots were not able to get thorough till near call of time when they scored two goals.

Result :—Royal Scots 6 goals ; Y. M. C. A. nil.

THE DELHI MANŒUVRES.

CAMP KARNAL, DECEMBER 4.

Sir James Wolfe-Murray's division had a very successful march in to-day from Batana, and is camped in the immediate vicinity of Karnal. The front held by the cavalry division has been extended with the infantry of both divisions in support.

The Brigadier taken prisoner on Tuesday turns out to be General Little of the Fifth Cavalry Brigade of the Southern Army. With him were also taken two guns, which will presumably be put out of action for the remainder of the first phase of the manœuvres.

Something of the nature of a council of war was held to-day, at which all the Divisional Commanders assisted. General Sir Robert Low, the Chief Umpire, was also present.

Active operations begin to-day after the time limit expires at noon. General McLeod's army is bursting with energy and keenness, and confident of success.

Colonel St. John Gore, Deputy Assistant and Quarter-Master-General of Sir Locke Elliot's division, has unfortunately been invalided to the base at Umballa.

A field sorting office located in a mail van was last night opened at Karnal railway station to serve as a medium to and from the field. This office only deals with fully paid unregistered articles of the letter mail, all other classes of articles being transmitted as before through the Umballa base post office. The establishment of the Karnal field sorting office will save a whole day in letters to the field. The sorting office mail van will move with the Northern Army as it fights its way on to Delhi, so that whatever misgivings there may be as to the mobility of the Northern Army, that of the post office is unquestioned.

DELHI, DECEMBER 4.

The Southern Army is entrenched at Panipat awaiting attack.

CAMP GHARAUNDA, DECEMBER 5.

The complete cavalry division of the Northern Army bivouacked on Wednesday night at Barota, 4 miles to the south of Karnal. On Thursday an outpost line was taken up protecting the entire front, which was in a general direction through Situndi on the south-west of Barota, through Hussunpur on the south, and Kaiswalee on the extreme east, at 5 a. m. The line was composed of squadrons of the 4th Dragoon Guards, 9th Lancers, 8th 18th and 19th Bengal Lancers and detachments of the 5th Punjab Cavalry and Guides Cavalry. General Elliot's intention was apparently to advance on both sides of the Delhi Umballa-Kalka Railway which runs from Karnal to Delhi on the south, but keeping the larger body of his Cavalry and guns to the east of the line already described. All the necessary precautions were taken to protect the baggage and transport from attack.

SUCCESSES OF THE NORTHERN ARMY

At 8-30 a. m. the main body of General Elliot's division left Barota and were almost at once engaged with the enemy's guns and cavalry on the east of the railway line. General Little's division then made a desperate attempt to capture the baggage of the cavalry of the Northern Army, and in doing so he unfortunately and perilously delayed his retirement before a superior force. General Littledale, commanding the Second Cavalry Brigade, noticing the Southern Commander's mistake, at once ordered the 19th Bengal Lancers under the Command of Major Stephen Biddulph, who had cautiously worked forward on the west of the railway under well selected cover, to cross the line and check, if possible, the enemy's retirement. The 19th Bengal Lancers made a bold dash for the crossing south of Gharaunda station, and they exactly complied with their Brigadier's orders, so that were they able to beat in detail the various units as they retired in succession widely separated. The enemy's guns, the Gwalior Imperial Service Lancers, and a squadron of the Central India Horse were each in turn put out of action by this vigorous and well-timed dash ; but the success of the 19th Bengal Lancers did not end here, for soon after they took up a dismounted position on some hillocks under cover, and caught the 15th Hussars as the latter dashed past in column. Into this rapidly retiring mass the 19th poured a well-directed and deadly enfilading fire for fully six minutes. Almost simultaneously, and whilst General Little and his staff were endeavouring to escape by the road in the rear, an officer of the 9th Bengal Lancers made the Divisional Commander of the Southern Army cavalry his prisoner.

Thus the enemy, having been completely outmanœuvred, hastily retired before General Elliot's division, and the latter returned to their respective bivouacs at 6 p. m., after both a successful and highly interesting day in which the honours were entirely on one side.

Lord Kitchener inspected the two infantry divisions of the Northern Army to-day as they marched to Busdand and Situndi.

KARNAL.

Rescued from total oblivion during late years by having become a dinner station on the railway route between Umballa and Calcutta, Karnal upon which the manœuvring armies are now concentrating will revive for a moment into something of its old military consequence. There is no ground in India that has been the stage of such momentous and constant fighting ; while possibly the memory of some old inhabitant may go back to the times when the place was still our principal cantonment in Northern India. Suddenly in 1842 the Government came to the conclusion that the troops must be established nearer to the Punjab frontier, and Umballa, which had lapsed to the British power by the extinction of the Sikh "Misl" whose possession it had been, was chosen in its stead. To save the feelings of the Lahore Durbar, the unhealthiness of Karnal was given out as the reason for the change and the place was evacuated with as much haste as if the plague had made a lodgment in every barrack. The Fort was bequeathed to the Educational Department for a school, other buildings were made over to anybody who wanted them for any purpose, and the majority, which could not be turned to any use whatever, were left to themselves, among these being included the church and the cemetery. The destructive work of the elements was zealously forwarded by the native population, who were not long in stripping the deserted tenements of doors, windows, thatch and everything that could be of use, and the marble tablets in the church and the slabs in the cemetary were of course amongst the first objects of appropriation. Eight years later by the time that the Punjab became British it might have been said of Karnal "Etiam periere ruinæ."

The barracks of the British soldier in up-country station in those days were very different from the substantial and roomy constructions in which he lodged now. It was Lord Napier who as Commander-in-Chief insisted on the question of the housing of the British soldier being taken up on an adequate scale all over the country. Amongst the remembrances of that great soldier and engineer must have been an incident at a cantonment not very far from Karnal which would have left an indeliable impression on his mind. Ludhiana had been occupied as a military station a few years before the troops were moved into Umballa. On the conclusion of the Sutlej campaign the barracks there were assigned as quarters to the 50th Foot—a regiment that had especially distinguished itself at Moodkee, Ferozeshahr and Sobraon. Possibly the intention was to avoid giving a corps which had lost something like 60 per cent. of its strength in that hard fought war far to go; but the authorities had been warned that the quarters at Ludhiana were dangerous and unfit for habitation. The regiment nevertheless entered them in March, 1846. On the night of the 21st May a severe duststorm set in and down came the barracks. Fifty-one men, 18 women and 29 children were picked out dead from under the ruins ; 126 men, 39 women and 34 children were injured, a great number of them permanently or seriously. The battalion reduced to about 350 men by its war losses was virtually blotted out. The curious will find the details in the reminiscences of the once-celebrated Mr. John Lang, who adds in connection therewith an anecdote that is worth recalling. The Colonel of a Queen's regiment serving in India wrote to a brother who was an M. P. to beg him to bring forward the condition of the soldier. "My dear George," was the reply, "your story would only be received with an ironical hear, hear! followed by a series of coughs, as though the subject had given the House a sudden chill and a very bad cold. Find out some indigo planter who has been, or is supposed to be, guilty of some sort of oppression towards a sable cultivator of the soil, and we will pretty soon grind his bones to make our bread ; but for Heaven's sake, and the sake of the House of Commons, don't inflict upon us your British soldiers.

Even the Ludhiana tragedy is enlightened by its comic gleam, and the sequel is too delightfully Indian to be omitted. After the mischief had been done there was a great hue and cry for some one to hang, and the first brunt of the storm fell on the District Engineer. That officer—in those days of course a military man—answered by showing that he had made three representations on the dangerous state of the barracks and his predecessor seven, to which no attention had been paid. For this reply he was removed from his post and sent to do duty with the Sappers and Miners. After all these past times seem wonderfully modern.

THE ARYAN MEDICAL SCHOOL.

ARYAN MEDICAL SYSTEM.

THE ceremony of conferring the distinctions of Bhishag-Var and Associate of the Aryan Medical School on the successful students of the institution took place on Saturday evening at the Framjee Cawasjee Institute, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presiding.

THE REPORT.

Dr. Popat Prabhuram read the report of the institution, from which it appears that in the current year there were nineteen admissions, and four students out of eight in the second year were, after passing their junior course examination, given the senior course. In the final, eleven students presented themselves, of whom only three passed. The school committee met several times to consider proposals for improvement made by the school staff. Only recently it was considering a proposal made by Sir Balchandra for opening a post graduate lecture-class in Ayurvedic medicine for those who had taken a degree in the English or other system of medicine. A regular ward for in-patients had been opened in connection with the school, where surgical and medical cases were admitted. During the year a donation of Rs. 40,000 was made by the late Dr. Daya Bhimjee, who had by his will bequeathed one-fourth of his fortune to the institution. Mr. Bhaishunker, solicitor of the deceased gentleman, had intimated that the money would soon be handed over to the authorities of the school. The amount would be utilized in putting the charitable dispensary and the ward referred to above on a sound footing so as to be of use in giving practical and clinical instructions to the students in a more satisfactory manner. Several other donations had been made, and the engagement of a resident physician in connection with the school was contemplated. Five students passed out of the institution last year and they were all fairly well settled. At present there were forty-four students in the school, of whom sixteen were Gujarati Hindoos, twenty-five Deccani Hindoos, two Parsees, and one Mahomedan. With regard to the finances of the institution the report stated that during the last five years Rs. 15,000 had been promised, and it got an annuity of nearly Rs. 2,000 from different quarters. Thus while the standing fund amounted Rs. 66,000 the annuity assisted a good deal in defraying current expenditure. Efforts were still being made to increase the funds, which it was calculated should stand at least at Rs. 3,00,000 in order to maintain the institution in a state of efficiency. The institution had many wants for which it could look only to the liberality of the public. Among those requirements were : a building which could accommodate a school as well as a hospital or dispensary, post-mortem rooms, a laboratory, a library, and a museum. In conclusion, the report paid a tribute to the late Vaidyaraj Prabhuram Jivanram, the founder of the school, who, it was said, after an extensive practice as a physician in Bombay for nearly half a century retired from active life eight years ago to devote his energy to the promotion of the institution.

ADDRESS BY SIR BHALCHANDRA.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchundra Krishna said : I have great pleasure to propose the adoption of the report just read by my friend Dr. Popat Prabhuram. It gives the history of the Ayurveda Vidyalaya, the object of the institution, its usefulness, its progress, and its financial condition. In spite of many difficulties the institution has made fair progress during the year. It contained forty-four pupils, distributed in four graduated classes. The results of the final examination showed that out of eleven candidates three were declared successful and eligible to be awarded the degrees, for conferring which we have met here this evening. At the exhibition we held here last year under the presidency of the Honorable Sir Lawrence Jenkins, our popular Chief Justice, five young men were awarded the degrees. A word of explanation is necessary to show the "raison d'etre" of the institution. There have been during the past year some angry attacks on it which have found their way to the newspapers. The committee of management of the institution thought that it was not a fit subject for newspaper controversy. They prefer to do their work, and prove by actual results the usefulness of their institution rather than waste time in a war of words. They invite their opponents to see the institution for themselves as to how it works, what is its course of studies, what are its appliances, who constitute its staff, and what are its methods of teaching. If they offer any advice the committee are ready to profit by their guidance. The institution, as you are already aware, teaches both the European and Aryan systems of medicine. The instruction is imparted through the vernaculars. So far as it teaches the Western system our friends have no reason whatsoever to fight shy of it. The instruction is given by competent graduates and is conveyed by means of lectures, charts, models, specimens of drugs, and clinical practice in a dispensary, and an hospital. These appliances are of course on a modest scale. They cannot be expected to give as full a course of instruction as is imparted at the Grant Medical College. But the institution does not pretend to be a college, it is only a school. The institution, however, rudimentary or imperfect, will, we trust, be found to be not inferior to that given in the Government Medical Schools at Poona and Ahmedabad. The hospital assistant class which is the product of those schools is not despised for insufficient knowledge. The same consideration might well save the pupils of this institution from the opprobrious term "quacks." They will be qualified workers in the profession though on an humbler level. They will not come into competition with Graduates, but will serve as a subordinate class. I appeal to you, gentlemen, if after having been instructed in all the subjects requisite for the medical course, though in an elementary form, these pupils should be branded as "quacks." Thus in any case there can be no possible objection to one part of the course of instruction given at the Ayurved School.

ARYAN MEDICINE.

Is there anything, in the other part of the course, namely, Aryan medicine, which is so outrageous as to justify the outcry against the institution itself? For one thing, instruction in Aryan medicine is supplementary to that in Western medicine, and supposing Aryan medicine is entirely valueless it cannot diminish the knowledge acquired of European medicine. At the outside the labour spent on Aryan medicine may be wasted. The opponents are apparently labouring under the misapprehension that the school teaches exclusively Aryan medicine. In point of fact, Aryan medicine is not put up here in competition with Western medicine. It is rather a co-ordinate study. The managers of the institution recognize that the Aryan system is defective and is wanting in the spirit of progress. They have, therefore, made European medicine the principal branch of study and added Aryan medicine, so that the students may get such light from it as may be obtainable. I fail to see how such additional instruction can impair the efficiency of the students or render them "quacks." If it is useless it is at least innocuous, but I venture to take a more affirmative stand as to the value of Aryan medicine. I am not myself conversant with the Unani system, and I am, therefore, confining my remarks to the Hindoo system. Now that system contains a considerable body of literature in all the different branches of medical science. I do not say the books are perfect. There are possibly many errors in them. The leading books are some centuries old, and later workers in the field of research have not developed the subjects in the manner European scientists have done. But there is a body of learning contained in the books which requires to be carefully studied and examined. I venture to think that the study will not be entirely futile. There are drugs and medicinal preparations of great value in that system, which if fully analysed and tested may make considerable additions to the Western pharmacopœia. Whatever may have been the experience of some of my brother practitioners in Bombay, I am bound to say that I have come across in the course of my practice here and in the mofussil native physicians who showed remarkable aptitude in correct diagnosis and prognosis of disease as well as treatment.

THE EUROPEAN SYSTEM.

It is asked whether any case pronounced incurable by practitioner of European medicine has been ever cured by one practicing Aryan medicine. I could answer the question in the affirmative and cite instances. If my friend has not found such case, it is his misfortune and not the fault of Aryan medicine. But there is a strange squint in the view of my friend. He seems to think that every case cured by Aryan medicine is to be put to the account of nature. But nature operates in every case and the physician's work is only to help nature. That is the first teaching also of European medicine. Why may not cures effected by European medicine be attributed to the same agency? But in my view the question is entirely irrelevant. No one has ever claimed for Aryan medicine any superiority over European medicine. There is no intention to displace European medicine and set up Aryan medicine instead. European medicine stands on its own pedestal, and is secure in its own strength. The fear of its being put back by an attempt to study the Aryan system is absolutely groundless. But I cannot understand the position of those who without the slightest knowledge of the Aryan system are ready to denounce it offhand as worthless. I say study it, examine it, put it to a thorough test, and if after such trial it fails discard it. But to reject it without examination argues a very unscientific frame of mind. There is ample testimony borne by European medical men of eminence to the value of Aryan medicine. Dr. T. A. Wise, M. D., of the Bengal Medical Service, in a book named "Commentary on the Hindoo System of Medicine," published in 1845, writes how interested he was in that system, how the writings of Dr. Wilson, Dr. Heyne, and Professor Royle enhanced his interest, and how at last he was led to publish his commentary. He controverts the opinions as to the absence of medical literature in India expressed by Sir W. Jones and Mr. Mill, and observes : "The following commentary on the most ancient records of the Hindoo medicine will sufficiently refute such opinions, and will at the same time prove that these works contain much that is interesting and instructive."

(Concluded on page 6.)

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21.

INDIAN DEBATE No. 2.

Thanks mainly to the efforts of Sir Edward Sassoon, Mr. Balfour consented, though evidently with reluctance, to the demand for another day to finish the Indian Budget so unexpectedly adjourned last Monday week. Even as it was the Prime Minister could not agree to set apart the whole of a sitting to the purpose, and the day selected was the worst day of the week from a Parliamentary point of view. In these days when week-end excursions are so much in vogue, it is not every member who thinks it necessary to remain in town for the short and early proceedings of a Friday. It was under rather lugubrious circumstances that that somewhat lugubrious orator, Mr. Wylie, rose at noon to-day to resume the speech incontinently cut short on the 10th inst. Outside cold and mist. Inside a beggarly array of empty benches and a general look of boredom. However, Mr. Wylie, with the courage of a true Caledonian, was undaunted, and he plodded wearily through his speech as if he were commanding the applausing of listening senates instead of speaking to an almost empty House. His principal theme was the admirable report of the latest Famine Commission and the necessity of pulling its recommendations into force, at once especially those relating to irrigation works. Apparently oblivious of Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff's labours, the hon. gentleman demanded that the subject of irrigation should be thoroughly investigated with a view to the construction in India of works similar to those in the Nile Valley. It is to the recommendation of the Commission relating to irrigation that most importance must be attached. In their report the Commissioners state that the evidence and their own experience show that there is a wide field for the construction of irrigation works. The great remedy for famine in India is a sufficient water-supply, and the question is one very much of engineering and so forth. He was followed by Colonel Denny. I hasten to add that Colonel Denny is not as might be supposed an army officer but an officer of the Volunteers. I have, of course, nothing to say against Volunteer Officers, far from it, but it would save mistakes if in civil life they would drop their military titles. But the practice seems to be growing, and very soon we shall have as many Colonels in England as there are in America. "Colonel" Denny followed his countryman, Mr. Wylie, and he went rather far in his perfectly legitimate claim for the withdrawal of all undesirable restrictions against the employment of British capital in the development of India. With Lord Curzon as Viceroy it seems rather a large demand upon our credulity to ask us to believe that when a private capitalist goes to India he is shown that he is not wanted, and that when the said private capitalist proposes to spend, say, a million sterling, he is regarded as a person who has made his money by nefarious means. Mr. Joseph Walton followed, and in the course of his speech made some references to Afghan and Persian affairs upon which his right to speak will not be questioned. Referring to the attempts of the Russians to obtain what they call commercial representation in Cabul, but which some people might describe differently, Mr. Walton hoped an assurance would be given that existing arrangements with regard to Afghanistan were in no danger of being disturbed. He also insisted upon the necessity of maintaining the "status quo" in the Persian Gulf, pointing out that an alteration in the existing position might endanger our Indian empire. Of course there is nothing new in this, but it is desirable that a forgetful House of Commons and an equally forgetful public should be reminded now and again of the real bearings of the Gulf question. Sir Edward Sassoon came next with the speech he intended, if there had been time, on the 10th, to deliver. He is concerned about the effect of Indian currency policy on the agricultural and industrial interests of India, and his views on the subject, though they may not be generally accepted, are those of one who evidently takes pains to make himself acquainted with the facts. And that, I fear, cannot be said of all members of the House of Commons who "take up subjects." I cannot forget what happened to me on the occasion of an Indian Budget debate some years ago. I was sitting "Under the Gallery" as a humble and attentive listener, when a certain member with whom I had a slight acquaintance came up and spoke to me. He was a gentleman who, so far as I was aware, had never interested himself in India, and would probably have been unable to say off hand what part of the country Lahore is in. He said to me in a cool matter of fact way :—"I think I shall take part in this debate. What are the Indian questions?" I intimated as politely as I could that I had come there to listen to members not to coach them, and he shortly afterwards returned to his seat above the gangway. He carried out his intention to speak and made an exhibition of himself. I need not mention his name, but I may say that the incident I have referred to occurred, if I remember rightly, during the brilliant Under Secretaryship of the present Viceroy. To return to this afternoon's debate. After Mr. Galloway Weir had delivered himself "more suo," we had a discussion on the treatment of the 9th Lancers. The case for the cavalrymen was presented by Colonel Legge and Lord Charles Beresford ; but their speeches made no effect whatever upon Lord George Hamilton, who maintains that the punishment collectively imposed upon a crack regiment was essential for the reputation of the army and the credit of the Government. Lord Alwyne Compton joined in the discussion, but the friends of the Lancers did not venture upon a division, and so far as the House of Commons is concerned the incident is closed, at any rate for the present. In the course of his speech Lord George Hamilton announced that he had received a telegram from the commanding officer of the 9th Lancers, stating that by their own admissions to comrades, one or two of his men were reasonably suspected of being the culprits, but that there was not sufficient evidence to obtain a judicial connection. The idea is being put forward here that in all probability the author or authors of the crime were not British soldiers but natives. This view has been strongly maintained in the columns of the "St. James's Gazette," but it hardly fits in with the commanding officer's telegram as reported to the House of Commons by Lord George Hamilton. Still, the matter is left in an unsatisfactory state, and the whole of the facts ought to be published, including the alleged admissions of the supposed culprits.

POLITICAL REVOLTS.

The so-called revolt of the Hughligans, lay and clerical, against the now famous Kenyon-Slaney amendment does not seem likely to come to much. Not that its opponents are quite content, but the Bishop of London's speech at the great Church demonstration in the Albert Hall last Friday night has to some extent altered the complexion of the affair, and much is expected from the House of Lords. If the Church revolt is likely to end in no harm happening to the Government, I am inclined to think that the other revolt of which we are hearing a good deal is not likely to upset Mr. Redmond's apple cart. At any rate, announcement of the formation of a new party under the leadership of Mr. Healy has proved to be at least premature. Mr. Healy disdains the honour thrust upon him by the newspapers, and Mr. Redmond speaks with a certain amount of contempt of the valiant nine. Mr. Redmond was made the object of a big popular demonstration in Dublin on Wednesday ostensibly in celebration of his recent visit to the United States, and in the course of his speech on the occasion he described the Irish members who are fighting him, or rather Mr. William O'Brien, in far from complimentary terms. "With one doubtful exception," he is reported to have said, "these were men who either never belonged to the party from the start or who had since fallen under the ban of their constituents and had been called upon to resign their seats. They were not men who for their ability or past record could make any claim on the confidence or support of any considerable section of the people." At the same time Mr. Redmond apparently recognises the existence of considerable dissatisfaction in Ireland, especially among the priests at the action of the Irish Parliamentary party or the great majority of them in withdrawing from the divisions on the Education Bill ; and it will be interesting to see how he deals with this discontent on the part of so many supporters of the Home Rule movement. It is a piquant fact that the Redmondites are accused of having made a "deal" with the Government, this suggestion not coming from the "malcontents" but from the Unionist Press.

THE INDIAN BOYCOTT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Chamberlain will have the courage, when he reaches South Africa, to deal boldly with the grievances of our Indian fellow-subjects resident in the new and old colonies. But his refusal to receive a deputation on the subject is not entirely encouraging, and although his personal inclinations are understood to be most friendly to the Indian claim, he may find that local sentiment on the subject is as obstinate in Australafrica as it is in Autralasia. Only a few days ago the Cape Town correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed that the British Indians of that place who, he says, "are a most orderly community" are protesting against the formation of a so-called White League to oppose the admission of Indians to the Transvaal. This movement is really becoming very serious and needs to be carefully watched. We have heard a good deal of late about disruption of the Empire, but the disruptionists are not merely an extreme and not very numerous section of politicians at Home. They may not know it, but the insensate action of the colonists in declining to have any part or lot with their Asiatic fellow-subjects will, if pursued, do more to bring about the disruption of the Empire than the speeches of all the little Englanders put together. In this connection I may mention that the Indian league in South Africa have telegraphed to Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, M. P., as follows :—"Beg to tender our hearty thanks for advocating grievances before Parliament." Evidently a report of the hon. member's remarks in the Indian Budget was telegraphed to the South African Press, and this telegram is the grateful response.

REVIVAL OF THE SILVER QUESTION.

Silver is still falling in price, the quotation yesterday being 22 5-8d. This confirmed downward tendency is creating considerable alarm in the minds of merchants and bankers with interests east of India, as it is impossible to set any limits to the probable fall. This is again raising the Silver Question, and the action of the Colonial Office in appointing a committee to consider the feasibility of introducing the gold standard into the Straits Settlements, over which Sir David Barbour is presiding, is one of the signs of the urgency of the question, as this step is taken at the request of the Government of the Straits Settlements. Another sign may be mentioned in connection with the Philippines. The United States Government sent out Professor Jenks as a Special Commissioner nearly a year ago, and he has now returned to Washington, and made a report in favour of the adoption of the gold standard there. The same question has been raised in regard to China by Sir James Mackay's Treaty, though the introducion of the gold standard there will be found to be a very difficult task. Fortunately India has its stable exchange, and has, therefore, none of the monetary troubles arising from the fluctuations in the gold value of silver.

THE END OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

No sensible persons wonder at the failure of the movement to erect a noble architectural memorial of Queen Victoria in The Mall, opposite the facade of Buckingham Palace. It is not simply that people of taste see that if the memorial is to be in any way worthy of the late Sovereign and the nation, the project would involve the rebuilding of Buckingham Palace itself ; but that after the fiasco made of the Imperial Institute many will not subscribe money to place, practically, in the same inept and wasteful hands by which that architecturally splendid Queen Victoria's Jubilee has from first to last been mismanaged ; until now without any reference to the feelings of subscribers it has been practically surrendered to the University of London—which some describe as a bogus University. The more responsible of the Fellows of the Imperial Institute, and not a few of those directly responsible for the administration of the more serious work of the Institute, such as the Colonial and the Indian Sections, at first favoured the admission of the London University into the building. They fondly hoped that its presence there would not only include many of the meritricious attractions of the Institute, but would tend to give a great impetus to the study of the reproductive resources of the Empire "beyond seas," and to the development of trade between its wide scattered dominions, Kingdoms, and Commonwealths. Some indeed held to the sanguine hope that the University would at once set to work on the basis of the unrivalled collections of Colonial and Indian products arranged in the Imperial Institute, to negotiate the establishment of a strong and influential "Faculty of Industry, Trade, and Commerce" in connection with the institute. But all these hopeful anticipations have been disappointed. All this "so-called University," which certainly is nothing but a hireling and hungry examining engine, has apparently thought of it to grab more and more room for its examinations, utterly regardless of the susceptibilities, interests, and regrets of others. It has monopolised the tower entrance to the Imperial Institute, one of the finest architectural features of the building. In every direction it is pressing hard on the other occupants ; while the climax has been reached in the ignoring of the name of "Imperial Institute" and substituting for it, whenever and wherever they have the opportunity, the label "University of London," as if a label could make a University. A body which can treat the greatest memorial ever designed to the Queen-Empress Victoria in such a manner is not likely to show any bowels towards the Fellows of the Institute, or the few of them still in existence, or towards the Colonial Government and the Government of India ; and its conduct in the matter might well serve to bring home to Englishmen who did not arrive at years of consciousness until after the Franco-German War, the depth of meaning latent in the description then given of the Germans as "scientific savages." "Sciolistic Savages" would probably be the more accurate phrase to apply to the examination-mongers of our Cockney University. These encroachments on the vested interests and the privileges of the Fellows of the Institute are the more serious, as from the beginning of next year the Fellows will cease, so they say, to be landlords of the Imperial Institute building. The Government, or more particularly the Office of Works, will then become the landlord, of whom the Fellows, the Colonial Office, the India Office, and, it is to be presumed, the Board of Trade, will be the formal tenants. As the tree falls so it will lie ; and after the 1st of January next, unless between now and then the Fellows and the Colonial and India Offices have secured their rights and privileges in the Imperial Institute, and had them explicitly recorded, the position in which they have now been placed through weak yielding to the strong aggressions on every side of the "University of London" will be indefinitely perpetuated. I understand that the Indian and Colonial Sections will, under the new arrangements, be administered by a composite committee of the Colonial and Indian Offices, and the Office of Works and Board of Trade, acting as regards details, in compartment, the members of each public office devoting themselves especially to the section with which their office is directly concerned. From its very nature such a body will be indisposed to intermeddle in what will be for it prehistoric quarrels. They will deal with the existing circumstances in which they find themselves at starting on the new departure at the opening of 1903. No doubt the Colonies will look out for themselves, and I am really only concerned beyond a loyal respect for the honour of the name of the Queen-Empress Victoria, lest the Government of India should find itself, when too late to act, in a helpless position. India contributed in India just £200,000 to the Imperial Institute. About £60,000 in the way of either direct donation or the transfer of trusts was added by Indians and Anglo-Indians in this country. And besides all this the Government of India must, against its will, I now hear it said, and only under the pressure of the India Office, has from the first made a substantial contribution for the up-keep of the galleries devoted to the exhibition of the economic products of India. The responsibility of the Government of India and the India Office is consequently very great in rightly controlling and moulding the negotiations now going on with the Board of Trade, in the issue of which it is clear the whole future of India at the Institute is intimately and deeply involved. Yet, what I hear again at this moment is that the University authorities are desirous of annexing the whole of the Indian Section Exhibition Galleries ; and that just as they persist in calling the Imperial Institute "The University of London (Building)" so they persist in calling "the Cowasjee Jehanghir Hall," the use of which was conceded to them only by the courtesy of the India Office, they persist in calling it "Convocation Hall." The latter is so suicidal a course, in view of possible benefactions to the University from India, that they are not likely to persist in it when their eyes are opened to their true interests in relation to India ; but if the Exhibition Galleries of the Indian Section are given up to the University for the extended cultivation of crops upon crops of golden examination fees, why, then, the India Office and the Government of India had better withdraw from the Imperial Institute altogether, and have its own commercial office in the City as a London branch of the Calcutta Department of the Reporter on the Products of India.

LIABILITY OF AN OWNER OF STABLES.

Mr. Kursondas Chhubildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, in July last, convicted Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, a Mogul merchant, of using premises for keeping horses for hire without a licence and fined him Rs. 201. An appeal from the decision was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the appellant ; and Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., for the Municipality.

Mr. Justice Crowe, in giving judgment, said: There is no dispute as to the facts in this case. The appellant, who is the owner of certain stables situate at Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road, has been fined for contravening the provisions of Section 394, sub-Section 1, clause c, of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, namely, by using these premises for the purpose of keeping horses for sale or hire without a licence granted by the Commissioner in this behalf. It is in evidence that the premises have been leased by the appellant to a tenant, one Taja Noora, on the 20th May, 1897, for the term of three years, and that after the determination of the lease, the lessee was holding over as a monthly tenant. The use and occupation of the premises were clearly with the tenant, and in the absence of any covenant to the contrary, the landlord had no power to enter on the property or to allow or disallow any use to which the tenant might think proper to turn it. Mr. Crawford has read correspondence to show that the appellant knew that the tenant intended to use the premises as stables, and that is admitted throughout by the learned counsel for the appellant. But that circumstance does not affect the question which arises in the case, which is the proper construction to be placed on the words of the Section. It seems impossible to hold that the use of the premises was with the appellant when he had transferred such use to another. The breach of the Municipal Act appears to us to have been committed not by the owner, but by the occupier. The landlord merely enjoyed the rent of the premises, the tenant converted them to the purpose of keeping horses for sale or hire, and received the fees arising from the use to which he had converted them. It is in our opinion immaterial in determining the proper construction to be placed on the wording of a statute, that the appellant was aware of the use to which the premises would be put. The wording of Section 226 of the previous Act 3 of 1872, Bombay, seems to make the intention of the Legislature quite clear. That Section ran;—"The owner, or occupier of every place within the city used by or for horses, and whoever, without such licence, uses any such place, or permits the same to be used for such purpose, shall be liable," etc. The alteration in the law is clearly intentional. Under the old law, the owner would have been liable ; under the existing law, it is the person using the premises who is contemplated. Our attention has been drawn to an unreported ruling of Parsons and Ranade, J. J., in Criminal Reference No. 105 of 1897, dated 2nd December, 1897, where their lordships held that an owner of permises, who allowed cartmen to stable their carts and bullocks thereon, receiving a fee of one rupee for each cart and pair of bullocks, without a licence should be considered to use his premises for that purpose, and so to contravene the provisions of the Section. That case is distinguishable from the present, and the circumstances are entirely different. The owner did there what the tenant appears to have done here. The person who used the premises was the occupiers, and not the owner, and, therefore, we find that the appellant has been wrongly convicted. We set aside the conviction and sentence, acquit the appellant, and order the fine to be refunded.

Mr. Justice Aston said: Taking the facts to be correctly decided by the Presidency Magistrate as I do, the question whether they constitute an offence by the appellant as principal, under Section 394, sub-Section 1, clause c, of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, is one of some nicety, and I have arrived at the opinion, not without doubt, that the present case is not governed by the decision of this court in Criminal Reference No. 105 of 1897, decided on 2nd December 1897. I, therefore, concur in the view taken by my learned colleague that the offence of which the appellant stands convicted is not established by the facts proved. The conviction and the sentence must be reversed, and the accused acquitted.

A SIGNALLING BLUNDER.

The mistakes of the Post and Telegraph have for several generations contributed to the gaiety of nations, and we have happy anticipations of the Marconi system. History also affords instances of heroic blunders and ridiculous situations resulting from the misreading of flag signals in the Navy. It is even stated that the famous signal "England expects every man to do his duty" was really the misinterpretation of the flags Nelson ordered to be hoisted on the Victory before going in to battle at Trafalgar. However that may be, says the "Indian Daily News," we have just had a comic illustration of the consequences of the misreading or the careless hoisting of flag signals. We are informed by a valued correspondent, whose veracity may not be impugned, that no little sensation was caused among the District Staff who attended evening service at St. Paul's, on Sunday, when the General Officer officiating in Command received a telegram from the RIMS. "Hardinge" off Saugor to the following effect: "Serious mutiny—West Riding." The General was at his wit's end. He had only two companies of European troops in the Fort, and was convinced that they would hardly be a match for the "Duke of Willingtons," if the latter were still bent on mischief. It was too late to get down to Saugor that night, so he anxiously awaited the arrival of the "Hardinge" next morning, going down to the jetties with his Staff Officer, and leaving his two companies in a convenient ambush. As soon as the "Hardinge" got alongside he boarded her with some trepidation, but finding everything serene congratulated both the Officer Commanding the Regiment and the Captain of the vessel on their success in suppressing a dangerous mutiny. "What mutiny?" asked the bewildered officers, and the General produced the telegram. After a while there was great hilarity on the quarter deck. It appears that the signal at Saugor was intended to convey the information that there were a certain number of soldiers on board. In giving the signal the Signalling Officer omitted to run up the flags indicating that the message consisted of numerals. We give the tale as it was told to us, and "si non e vero, ben trovato."

THE GOCULDAS' CULLIANJEE COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the registered office of the company, No. 43, Victoria Bunder Road, Lower Colaba, Bombay, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Motichund Davehand presiding. The following is the directors' report.—Your directors beg to lay before you their annual report and the audited accounts of the company made up for the year ending 30th June, 1902. During the year under report the number of bales pressed was 17,793 being 1,482 bales more than those of the previous year. The profit and loss account show a loss of Rs. 1,522-3-6. For the past several years there was keen competition among the different press companies of Bombay on account of which the rates were reduced so low that there was hardly any margin for profit, and it was therefore thought advisable that this should be put an end to. So negotiations were carried on for a combination of all the press factories, and from the 1st of July last the Bombay press owners have entered into a joint working agreement for three years. Mr. Harjivan Motichund has tendered his resignation from the Board. Mr. Motichund Devchund retires from the board by rotation but is eligible for re-election. The company's building, machinery, &c. have been insured for Rs. 75,000. You will have to appoint an auditor for the current year and fix his remuneration.

The report was adopted, and resolutions passed giving effect to the recommendations made by the directors in the report. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

THE GAEKWAR'S CAMP.

SCIENCE AND DECORATION.

DELHI December 5.

The Central Camp is distinctly European in its origin, with a desire to imitate Indian decorations. For the real thing we must look to the camps of the great Indian princes away westward six miles or so from the Viceregal headquarters. The most gorgeous of them all is that of Baroda. One hears that the Gaekwar endeavoured to rent a commodious bungalow in Delhi, ordinarily let at Rs. 50 a month Finding the rent demanded for the Durbar period. was Rs. 60,000, His Highness determined to build a palace for himself. A bungalow of teakwood was built at Baroda, all the panels of which are richly carved. Its frame-work was carefully fitted together. The whole has now been erected here. The wood work is covered with flexible metal within and for purposes of decoration with plaster without. The whole is surmounted by a huge dome 50 feet high, from which projects a gilt spire carrying a 2,000 c. p. arc lamp. Numerous lesser domes in white and gold ornament the roof of this handsome building. The camp is approached by a massive arch 50 feet wide by 52 feet high and eleven feet in thickness. On either side are smaller arches of similar design. The whole is surmounted by six massive spires. Over the central arch is inscribed in letters of gold on a white ground, "Long Live the King-Emperor." The vacant spaces in this magnificent arch are being filled in by art designs, special artists having been brought from Baroda for this purpose. A special group of tents has been arranged for her Highnees and her ladies, enclosed within an eight-foot high fence of wicker work draped on the inner side by green silk. The furniture and general drapings of these tents are all of the richest Indian silk. The historic golden chairs are to be brought from Baroda for her Highness's use in the Zenana. The lighting arrangements are all electric. Gold-coloured strings of innumerable glow lamps are freely hung about the apartments, sometimes draped and often festooned. The globes are of various colours. The floors are covered with thick Indian carpets. Without are lovely gardens planted with flowering shrubs and stately palms. The engineering in the Gaekwar Camp is its greatest surprise. Both steam and electric pumps have been fixed in various wells from which water is pumped to supply the camp through a 3-inch water main. The electric light plant is of the most modern type. I am assured that the whole thing has been arranged personally by the Gaekwar and his native assistants without European officers. In the centre of the lawn is a large fountain which will be illuminated by powerful electric lights of ever changing colour. The reception shamiana is approached by an archway bearing the word "Welcome." At night this is outlined by electric lights. Some 16 arc lamps are distributed throughout this large camp. His Highness brings with him four State elephants with their canopies of gold and silver, also his celebrated and priceless guns of solid gold 5 feet long and 2 1-2 in. bore, drawn by bullocks with their harness of beaten gold. These will form a conspicuous feature of the Durbar Review. The famous Baroda carpet sewn with diamonds and pearls has been lent to Dr. Watt, and will be a most attractive feature of his exhibition. In all some 600 people will be in this camp. A cavalry bodyguard of 40 men, a body of 100 Infantry, and a band will form his Highness' escort.

Maps of the whole encampment at Delhi and of the Central Camp only, the former two the later six inches to the mile, are now obtainable at the office of the Surveyor-General of India, Calcutta. The price is Re. 1 a copy.

With reference to the communique regarding the procedure to be adopted for obtaining seats at Delhi, published in the "Pioneer" of 4th December in the last paragraph, the words "For the convenience of persons" should read "For the convenience of Europeans" who may be residing in Delhi, etc. All natives requiring seats, and who are not accommodated to one of the officially recognised camps should apply after arrival to the camp enquiry office of the Province to which they belong. Further, from the list of functions to which this communique refers the investiture should be excluded. This function has been dealt with on separate lines since the space available in the Dewan-i-am is limited.

RANGOON, December 6.

The Shan and Chin Chiefs will proceed by special steamer to Calcutta for Delhi on the 20th instant.

The Lieutenant-Governor's guests for the Durbar will leave on the 22nd instant.

THE ILLUMINATION OF SHAH JEHAN'S PALACE.

On Thursday evening Lord and Lady Curzon, Lady Ulrica Duncombe and the Viceregal suite visited the Dewan-i-Am to inspect a full-dress rehearsal of the electric light installation. The roads within the fort were illuminated by thirty-five 2,000 candle-power arc-lamps, and the Dewan-i-Am was brilliantly illuminated with 80 groups of ceiling cluster incandescent lamps—in all 750 sixteen candle-power lights. A group of 53 are hidden behind and within the great Mogul Throne, revealing to the fullest extent the beautiful mosaic work behind this greatest masterpiece of Mogul art if, indeed, it is Mogul. These lights reveal more evidence of the Italian rather than of the Mogul school. Round all cornices are already fitted some 500 additional lamps. These will be reserved for the ceremony of the Investiture alone. Then, indeed, this great hall will be brilliant beyond all conjecture.

Shortly after eleven o'clock, by Lady Curzon's special request, the electric lighting in the Dewan-i-Khas was initiated. The dynamos then running were not sufficient to supply sufficient light for the whole installation, hence the light in Dewan-i-Am was switched off and the Viceregal party plunged through the darkness, feeling rather than seeing their way to the Dewan-i-Khas. As this was approached, the lamps therein became illuminated, and the effect was simply superb. From Lady Curzon, and indeed from everyone of the small party present exclamations of "Oh, how lovely," or charming or exquisite came spontaneously. It was a scene from the Arabian Nights. Shah Jehan's lovely paradise had acquired a newer beauty. The gold and lapis lazuli work glowed with a lustre it had never known before. It was the science of the West added to the beauty of the East. The picture, indeed, beggars all description, and Captain Halliday and Mr Allison have earned the thanks of all Durbar visitors for this exquisite treat.

At 11-30 p.m., Lord Curzon and party returned to the special train, starting at midnight for Calcutta, Lord Curzon's continued and energetic work during the long day was simply amazing.

The following is the programme of the various functions to be held at Delhi during the Durbar festivities :—

The Fine Arts Exhibition will be opened by the Viceroy at 11 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, the 30th December.

The State Dinner will be held in the Viceroy's Camp at 9 p. m. on the 1st proximo.

Lord and Lady Curzon dine with the Governor of Madras on the 31st instant, And with the Governor of Bombay on the 7th proximo, They give big dinners in their own Camp on the 29th and 30th December, and 4th, 5th, and 8th January.

The Assault-at-Arms will take place on the 2nd and 3rd January at 2-30 p.m.

Massed bands will play on the Polo ground on the 31st December and 4th January at 4 p.m.

The International Polo Final will be played at 3 o'clock on the 7th January, and the Indian Army Match at the same hour on the 9th.

The Final of the Hockey Match takes place at 11 a.m. on the 7th.

The Final of the Football Match will be played at 3 o'clock on the 6th, and the Manipur and Gilgit teams play the same afternoon.

The State Service on the 4th will be at 11 o'clock,

The Grand Review on the 8th will be held at 11 o'clock.

The Native Garden Party takes place at 3-15 p.m. on the afternoon of Monday, the 5th, in the Victoria Gardens.

The Firework Display is fixed for 10 p.m., on January 2nd.

The Viceroy will leave Delhi at 11 a.m. on the 10th January.

THE POLO TOURNAMENTS.

Fifteen teams are entered for the International Polo Tournament at Delhi. The most interesting match in the first round as the draw has gone will be that between the team sent out by the Blues and the "A" Bikanir team. The Hyderabad team play the Bhavnagar Lancers, and the Bhopal Lancers Jodhpur. The Shahpur Tiwana are drawn against Patiala. The Imperial Service Cadets against Cooch Behar, Alwar against the 3rd Rifle Brigade, Bikanir "B" against the 4th Dragoon Guards, and the 15th Hussars obtain the bye.

The Indian Army Cup has obtained an entry of fourteen and the first round has been drawn as follows ; 8th Bengal Lancers vs. 4th Bengal Lancers ; 2nd Gurkhas vs. 2nd Central India Horse 3rd Bombay Cavalry vs. 9th Bengal Cavalry ; 2nd Punjab Cavalry vs. 19th Bengal Lancers ; 18th Bengal Lancers vs. 1st Lancers Hyderabad Contingent. The 3rd Bombay Cavalry and 1st Central India Horse have byes. Play in both tournaments will commence on the 23rd instant.

THE DURBAR FIREWORKS.

The Coronation Durbar at Delhi will be the occasion of one of the greatest firework displays India has ever seen, says the "Daily Mail." Messrs. C. T. Brock and Co., the well-known Crystal Palace pyrotechnists, have already sent out over seventy tons of firework materials.

There will be displays at Delhi, Bombay, and Calcutta, besides others which will be given by the Native Princes. The Delhi display will include striking novelties specially designed by Mr. Brock. A feature will be portraits of the King and Queen which will measure some 40ft. in diameter. There will also be portraits of the Viceroy and Lady Curzon, the Duke of Connaught, and many other notabilities. Great gas balloons with firework apparatus attached will be sent up, and when they are thousands of feet high the fireworks they carry will become ignited. It is calculated that the balloon fireworks will be seen over the surrounding country for a distance of fifty miles. The Delhi display will cost about £1,500, and those at Calcutta and Bombay £1,000 each.

Messrs. Frank Brock and A. W. Brock, together with Mr. Philip George, the principal designer of the Crystal Palace displays, are already on their way to India, accompanied by a staff of experts. Precautions will be taken, as they always have been, to render impossible any such disaster as that which occurred in New York recently. The mortars in use will be almost completely buried in the ground and there will be no possibility of their discharging shells in any but a vertical direction.

The Hon. Mr. Barrett, United States Commissioner for the St. Louis Exhibition, left Colombo for Calcutta on Thursday. He had arranged it appears, to leave India again in the course of the present month for Australia, but has just received instructions from his Government to stay and attend the Delhi Durbar and the opening of the Art Exhibition. Foreign Governments not having been officially invited to send representatives to Delhi, the United States could not commission an agent directly : but in this instance the American Government, acting indirectly through the Directorate of the St. Louis Exhibition, have managed matters so as to convey what will be regarded as a courteous compliment to the Indian Government. Mr. Barrett himself is not only one of the rising public men of the States, but is a personal friend of President Roosevelt.

As English visitors are now beginning to arrive for the Durbar, a word of warning as regards the climate at Delhi in December and January. The days will be all that could be desired, if rain does not fall, though the Punjab sun has always to be treated with respect. In the evenings the fall of temperature after sunset is very rapid, and the nights will be bitterly cold in the great canvas-city. 'Delhi cold' is proverbially trying for all who have to live in camp during the winter months, but those accustomed to this kind of life know how to make themselves comfortable. Visitors from England, and even Anglo Indians who are unacquainted with the climate of the Punjab, may think that the cold they bear about is a mere figure of speech ; but they will quickly find out their mistake after a single night in camp. Fireplaces there will doubtless be in many of the larger encampments : but the majority of the tents will be without them, and it is in these that the bulk of the visitors will live for a fortnight. Those who are wise and are not above taking a hint should prepare themselves with a warm outfit ; they will need it in any case, and if there should be any rain it will be an absolute necessity. In the big camps at Delhi in January 1886 there was much discomfort among the many who allowed themselves to be caught unprepared.

THE COLLAPSE OF A STABLE.

THE VERDICT.

At the Morgue, yesterday, Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, concluded the adjourned inquiry regarding the death of Govind Balloo, a Hindu, aged about thirty-five years, who met his death on the night of the 8th November, by the sudden collapse of a stable situated in Mahomedan Street, Ripon Road, and belonging to Ardeshir Limbuvalla.

Narhar Bapoojee, Assistant Inspector, E. Ward, in his evidence stated that he was of opinion that the cause of the callapse was the rotten woodwork.

The Coroner, in summing up, observed that their duty was not only to find out by what means the death of the deceased was caused, which in this case was the callapse of the stable, but how death was caused. That if the death had been caused by culpable homicide amounting to murder or by culpable homicide not amounting to murder, or by rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide.

Referring to the evidence of the Municipal Building Superintendent, the Coroner remarked that it was strange that such buildings were allowed to remain a constant danger to the public, and no notice was taken until they fell down and some people were killed. It was strange too that none of the other authorities such as the Sanitary Inspector and others who must have gone into that building from time to time seemed to have noticed that it was in a dangerous state. He (the Coroner) could only surmise that they did not, or, if they did, they considered it was not their business.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by the accidental callapse of a stable in Mahomedan Street, and added a rider (1) That Abdoola Alam Miajee should have taken steps at once to have the stable repaired and put in a safe condition on receiving warning from the tenants; and (2) that the Municipal authorities should exercise more care in the supervision of old buildings.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following are the results of the races sailed on Saturday :—

SHIP'S BOATS (SERVICE RIG) RACE—Sailed at 2-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Al'ce M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival H M S	Corrected time. H M S
H M S Abysinia's Cutter 28'	3 51	Lt L Menzies, R N	4 39 24	2 5 33
H M S Abysinnia's Cutter 27'	5 30	Mr M Morrison	4 39 26	2 3 56
H M S Magdala's Cutter 28'	3 51	Lt A Betts, R N	4 40 12	2 6 71
H M S Magdala's Cutter 25'	6 49	Do	4 40 15	2 3 26
H M S Magdala's Gally 32'	Scr	Do	4 41 15	2 11 15
H M S Magdala's Cutter 25'	6 49	Mr R Love	Did not finish.	
H M S Magdala's Pinnace 32'	Scr	Lt Powles	Did not start,	
P & O s s Caledonia's Cutter 28'	3 51	Mr Richards	Do	

Course No. 2—6·6 miles. Wind W by N. Strength light. 1st Prize won by H M S Magdala's 25' Cutter ; 2nd Prize won by H M S Abyssinia's 27' Cutter,

TOMTIT CLASS RACE—Sailed at 2-45 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of Arrival H M S
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson	4 30 52
Titmouse	Mr J S Milne	4 33 20
Coralie	Mr D B Binning	Did not start.

Course No. 2—6·6 miles. 1st Prize won by Tomtit.

YACHTS HANDICAP (CLASS B) RACE—Sailed at 3·00 p.m.

Names of Boats.	H'cap Al'ces M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time H. M. S.
Sayonara	6 42	Mr W Petrie	4 52 47	1 47 5
Mannikin	1 54	R A Officers	4 53 0	1 51 2
Pixie	2 51	Mr E R Smetham	4 57 5	1 54 14
Isca	Scr	Mr E Faulkner	4 58 31	1 58 31
Trixie	3 30	Mr A M Monteath	5 1 2	1 57 42
Janetta	Scr	Lieut McKnery	5 7 17	[illegible] 7 17
Jean	9 59	Capt Lack, R I M	5 7 26	1 57 27
Back of the North	2 51	Capt Gordon	Did not finish.	

Course No. 13—Three times round. 1st prize won by Syonara, 2nd prize won by Mannikin, 3rd prize won by Pixie,

YACHTS HANDICAP (CLASS B) RACE—Sailed at 3-15 p.m.

Names of boats.	H'cap Al'ces. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time H. M. S.
Stella	3 9	Col oyd I M S	4 53 15	1 35 6
Sapphire	Scr	Mr R Hopkins	5 0 12	1 45 12
Turquoise	1 36	Major G T W Oliver	5 4 21	1 47 46
Nanta	6 18	Mr G T W Olver	5 8 0	1 46 42

Course No 2—6·6 miles. 1st Prize won by Stella.

BURGLARIES AT POONA.

A Poona paper states :—another of a series of daring burglaries, which have taken place in the neighbourhood of Civil Lines, Poona, lately, occurred at the Connaught Hotel early on Friday morning. It appears that Capt. Stoddart, who has a room in the detached building in the hotel compound, states that he awoke at 3 o'clock yesterday morning and saw a man leaving his room. He ran after him into the compound adjoining, which is the Lieut-General's, but failed to catch him. On returning to his room he found that his mess waistcoat was missing, together with Rs. 570 in currency notes. He states he then roused his neighbour, Mrs. Moore, the wife of Captain Moore, and learned from her that all her gold brooches, valued in all at Rs 7,735, had also been stolen. The police were sent for, lights were procured, and the compound adjoining was searched, when the waistcoat (containing the bank notes) and the brooches, were found behind a bush. Capt. Stoddart infers that the man must have thrown away the things on finding himself hard pressed.

THE ARYAN MEDICAL SCHOOL.

(Continued from page 5.)

These quotations are enough to show how multifarious is the interest and utility of ancient Hindoo medicine. These works in Aryan medicine are moreover a part of our national literature, and we shall be untrue to our country if we allowed them to perish. In any case we ought to make an earnest effort to see if there is anything worth preserving in it, I do not know why the practitioners of European medicine in Bombay should be intolerant even of investigation. True science would welcome light from whatever quarter it may come. I would commend my brethren to adopt an attitude of open mind. There is no occasion for alarm and no cause for jealousy. Even if the investigation shows that the Aryan system contains old chaff and no grain it will not be labour lost. It will settle the question at rest once for all. But until such a result is ascertained after full inquiry it will not be right to condemn the system. Such an inquiry must of course be made by men of superior talents and better training than pupils of this school ; and I may mention here that the committee of management have in contemplation a scheme for inaugurating a series of post-graduate lectures in Aryan medicine. In regard to this School, however, the question is much more narrow. Great as are the merits of European medicine, and I shall be the last person to undervalue them, there is a considerable body of the public who from religious or other grounds under all hazards prefer native to European medicine. On this side of India the places where European medicine has made its best conquests are such cities as Bombay and Poona, but even here there are not a few people who habitually take native medicine only to the exclusion of the other.

THE NATIVE PHYSICIAN.

Outside these cities, however, the native physician is almost the sole resort of the entire population. Now, it is unhappily only too true that the present class of native physicians contains very few men who have made a real systematic study of their profession, men who have read the original books and learnt the practice of treatment and the preparation of medicines from some competent teacher' I have observed that it is not easy even to find such competent teachers. It is to supply the want of good native practitioners felt by the larger public of the mofussil that this effort is made to produce a class of practitioners well-trained and well-instructed in native medicine and armed with a competent knowledge of European medicine, so as to make up the errors and deficiencies of the first system. In the hands of such a practitioner, European medicine instead of being neglected or put back, will rather be extended and made more popular. He will not come into competition with the medical Graduates class, as the latter will be distinctly superior in status and ability, and will have for their patients only such men of wealth as can afford to pay higher fees, and the usually high cost of European medicine, whereas the native practitioner will confine his work to the large mass of poor people to whom a Graduate's treatment is an unattainable luxury. Such being the characteristics and prospects of the pupils who will be trained in this school, I ask you, gentlemen, to decide whether there is any justification for the cry that is raised against it in some quarters. I have detained you long, but I trust you will permit me to say a word about a subject which is usually a matter of appeal on such an occasion. I am glad to tell you that a wealthy sympathiser and benefactor of Aryan medicine has made an endowment of Rs. 40,000 in aid of the dispensary and hospital attached to the school. A few more endowments of this character from the generous public of this Presidency will put the school on a firm and permanent basis; and I appeal to you, gentlemen, Parsees, Mahomedans, and Hindoos, to let the stream of your charity flow freely for the benefit and development of the Ayurveda school. I cannot close my observations without a word of regret at the loss we have sustained by the death of the late Prabhuram Jivanram Vaidya whose venerable presence was a tower of strength to our labours, and who was the true founder of this institution. (Applause.)

DR. M. G. DESHMUKH.

Dr. M. G. Deshmukh, in seconding the proposition, pointed out that the chief aim and object of the institution was to popularise European scientific system of medicine among the Indian people. The best way of doing it was to instruct their young men in their own vernacular. The institution was every year making a good progress, and any one who cared to see for himself the way in which the instruction was being imparted in the school would be satisfied that everything there was arranged in a properly systematic manner. Instead, therefore, of cavilling at the good work the institution was doing, those that had at heart the spread of scientific system of medicine among the people would do well to support it with their sympathy and good will. Another feature of the institution was that in addition to a properly revised course of scientific education, a fair acquaintance with the principles and practice of the Aryan system of medicine was made compulsory. This was just like the compulsory study of oriental literature insisted upon in the Arts curriculum. Students of medicine who were fairly well grounded in the scientific system of medicine of the West would, it was thought, be able to utilize in their practice such of the principles and practice of the Aryan system of medicine as were unopposed to the rational principles and scientific theories inculcated by the every-day advancing scientific investigations of the West. Moreover, medical practitioners who were acquainted with the theories and practice of the Aryan system of medicine would be more successful in explaining the facts of the modern science to the Indian people than those who were not thus acquainted. In this way the course of study adopted in the institution was calculated to remove popular prejudices against foreign scientific medicine now prevailing in this country, and to create a liking for thorough scientific methods of medical practice. For these reasons the institution richly deserved sympathy and support and not ridicule or indifference.

The proposition was unanimously adopted.

Dr. R. N. Ranina then requested the chairman to confer the distinctions of "Bhishag-Var" on the three students who had passed the final examination last year. In doing so he observed that the medical men from this institution would take the place of those native "hakims" and "Vaids" who dealt not in drugs but in charms and amulets.

The certificates were then presented to the successful students.

ON QUACKERY.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in addressing the meeting, said: When he was asked to take the chair on the present occasion he thought this was a subject with which he was not at all acquainted, and in which he had no qualifications whatever to justify any interference on his part. But a political writer had said that a lawyer, or a gentleman who was trained as a lawyer, had always a weakness for precedents, and with that weakness, which perhaps he fully shared with the profession, he thought that as in the past the chair had been taken by two lawyers, the late lamented Mr. Justice Ranade and by their Chief Justice, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, it seemed to him he would not be going out of his way as there were precedents in support of the proposition put to him that he ought to do himself the honour of presiding on the present occasion. But although he accepted the invitation he wondered why a gentleman connected with this institution seemed to have a partiality for lawyers, and particularly for judges of the High Court. The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna had let the cat out of the bag when he told them that this was a judicial question. He could now see that the object of catching a judge and bringing him and putting him there as figure-head was to get a verdict at his hands. He was quite prepared to discharge that function, and so far as the materials placed before him justified him in giving his opinion, he was quite prepared to offer an opinion for what it was worth. The principle which the legislature had laid down in regard to the constitution of a jury was that no one ought to be allowed to sit on a jury who had strongly identified himself with any particular subject. For instance, they would find that among jurymen no lawyers, or doctors, or religious devotees were admitted. It was upon the principle that for the purpose of determining before a court a question which was not of a controversial nature they must always get men who were not hampered by technicalities of any subject, but who might be regarded as men of the world, men with strong common-sense. In the same way he thought they must try to look at the question regarding the Aryan Medical School from the point of view of common-sense, not merely common-sense but cultured and enlightened common-sense. For he thought that culture and enlightment were really the essentials of common-sense.

COMMON SENSE WANTED

That was not common-sense which was ill judged and ignorant, and which did not take into consideration all the circumstances of the case. It was said that an institution like this more or less shared the charge of quackery ; and that was the charge brought against it and the hakims and vaids by his friend Dr. Nariman in his inaugural address at the Grant Medical College the other day. Now, when any one charged a man with quackery he must first define and give the exact meaning of the word. So far as he understood it, it meant "humbug" or that which was not genuine, or something which was a fraud and which had no basis of truth about it. When applied to a science or art such as medical science, it must be wanting in two essentials—a spirit of scientific investigation and a spirit of publicity. A doctor was called a quack when he did not know the nature of the ingredients which he prescribed for medicine, and when he kept the art to himself and feared to share it with others. Judged by that standpoint, could they say that the principles upon which the institution was based were such as to bring it within the definition of the word "quackery?" He was not a doctor at all, and, therefore, it might be said he had no right to speak dogmatically on the subject. But though he was not a doctor, he was next to being a doctor, viz., a patient. He had also some idea of what really might be regarded as the condition of their old literature, whether it was medical, or religious, or legal, but which emanated from their old books and shastras. The standpoint from which he asked them to regard the shastras was this: It was true that the Sanskrit literature, and for the matter of that the Roman or the Greek literature, had not arrived at that perfection which the sciences, the arts, and the literature of the modern times had reached. But that was no reason why they should discard the old books as worthless. Their old literature might not have been developed as the modern literature had been. But the fault lay not with the books but with themselves, who had not developed it. If they looked into their old medical books, they would find that they had a sort of medical practice according to certain principles.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF OLD METHODS.

But because most of the men who practised medicine under the old system did not acquaint themselves with what was in the old books, they could not, therefore, say that there was no science or art of medicine in the old days. All that they could say was that the science or the art had not been developed. Like most other things, the Aryan system of medicine had a foundation, and if so it required to be made more secure, and it was for them to build upon it. But the question was whether the Aryan system was antagonistic to the European system ? He did not see why a distinction should be drawn between the two systems. The art was one and the science was one, though fostered in different climes and under different conditions. It was not right that either of them should be charged with quackery. He thought both should go hand in hand. (Hear, hear.) It was stated that the institution was open to the charge of quackery because there was no foundation for the knowledge of anatomy, physiology, and chemistry in those who took education in it. He did not think the critics who said so were at all justified in saying that the institution fell within the category of quackery because certain subjects were not studied there. For that matter he would say that a doctor who did not know poetry or moral philosophy ought not to be allowed to practise medicine at all, because there was an opinion gaining ground among men of science in Europe that a doctor ought not to be a man who had merely studied sciences, but that he ought to have intimate acquaintance with the human constitution, mental and physical, and that sympathy, love, affection, and patience should be his chief qualifications. What he would say was that the evidence in support of the charge of quackery was not at all satisfactory. On the other hand, the aim of the institution seemed to him to be worthy of encouragement. The institution carried on its operations in a scientific manner and concealed nothing that it did from the public ; and as long as no evidence to the contrary was forthcoming, the charge of quackery could not be sustained. Under the circumstances he considered that the institution deserved the support, the sympathy, and the patronage of every right-minded man. (Applause.)

On the motion of Mr. Vizbhukhandas Atmaram, seconded by Mr. Vithaldas Damoder, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern; Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	2	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	4	5	21
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	15
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	8	22
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	7
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	13
Total	19	19	112
Same date last year	24	23	129

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	4	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	4	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	1	1	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worlee		0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	11
Total	10	14	98
Total plague deaths to date	121,456	100,938	
Same date last year	38	25	117

THE WEATHER.

(By Telegraph.)

SIMLA, December 7.

Sunday.—Pressure has risen generally, but the rise has been only slight in Kathiawar, and the weather is still disturbed in the north-east of the Arabian Sea. Rain has fallen in the west and south of the Peninsula but has decreased in south India. The most important falls are Wellington, 3 inches ; Cuddalore and Sholapur, 2 ; and Bijapur, one. Mergui has received light showers, and very light falls of snow are reported in the interior of Kashmir. The Himalaya's skies are cloudy, and the conditions are feebly unsettled east of the Gangetic Plain.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 6TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been irregular, showing a brisk fall at Rajkot, Verawal, Surat, Poona, and Ahmednagar. Gradients are steep on the west of the Peninsula and moderate to slight elsewhere.

Winds are from N. E. to S. E. at most of the reporting stations and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The day temperature is normal generally. The minimum is in large excess of normal over Deccan and at Karwar, Ratnagiri, Secunderabad, Bellary, and Madras. The temperature ranged from 91° at Ratnagiri to 42° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, Deccan, Berar, and along the Coast from Cochin to Bombay. Humidity shows a large increase at Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Bijapur, Belgaum, Goa, and Bombay.

Rain.—About two inches and a half has fallen at Karwar and Calicut and light to moderate showers at Nagapatam, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Madras, Bellary, Bangalore, Cochin, Mangalore, Goa, Belgaum, Sholapur, and Bijapur.

Weather.—The isobars indicate that the low pressure area mentioned in yesterday's report has grown considerably deeper and still lies on and off the West Coast between Calicut and Veraval where the weather is suspicious, squally, and in a very unsettled condition. The sea all along the coast from Cochin to Dwarka was smooth, and wind velocities both at the coast and land stations were small till 8 a.m. this morning. The pressure changes in districts round about this area are however now unequal, and the low pressure area is just beginning to show signs of concentration. Weather on and off the West Coast is hence threatening and inclined to become squally and very unsettled at any moment. Weather continues favourable for local rain with thunderstorms over Deccan and on the West Coast to the south of Ratnagiri. Local showers are likely in Ceylon and the Madras Presidency also.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

The Tanganyika Concessions Limited has despatched an expedition, consisting of three Europeans and 151 porters, for the purpose of opening a new trade route from Mombassa to the Victoria Nyanza and Lake Tanganyika. The officials in German East Africa are assisting the party. The country to be traversed is densely populated. Along part of the route the inhabitants are hostile, and a punitive expedition has been despatched to deal with them. Should the new route be adopted for trade purposes it will seriously affect the British Central Africa Protectorate.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the court on Saturday, and the trial of the following case was resumed before his Lordship and a common jury.

A MEASURER'S ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS.

Oswald Kenneth Wrafter, a measurer in the employ of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, stood charged with falsification of accounts and forgery for the purpose of cheating.

Mr. M.M. Murzban, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute; while Mr. Lowndes defended the accused. Mr. Weldon appeared to watch the case on behalf of the P. and O. Company.

Mr. William Michael, Senior Measurer in the employ of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, examined by Mr. Murzban said he was for close upon sixteen years in the service of the Chamber, the accused, Wrafter, being also employed there in the same capacity. Homaney was in the employ of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co., superintending the work of export and import for that firm. Witness described his duties as a measurer, and related the procedure observed in measuring cargoes brought to the docks and subsequently shipped on board the vessels. He then deposed to the circumstances under which Homaney complained to him about the accused regarding certain certificates, and also to the interview which he had with the accused at his house in Medow Street, in the presence of Homaney. Wrafter was very anxious to get back from Homaney all the incriminating certificates. Wrafter gave him a slip in Homaney's writing. Witness described another interview he had with Wrafter, and Cline, Homaney, and Karmali Hussein, when he declined to settle the matter. He reported the matter to the Secretary of the Chamber, who did not take him in his confidence.

The witness was examined at great length as to details of counterfoils, entries in different books, and various other documents which had been put in as exhibits in the case.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes, witness said these rules (put in) were handed to him for his guidance in December, 1901. In March, 1901, witness and accused were employed in the Victoria Dock. He did not about that time apply to the Chamber of Commerce for further assistance. In July, 1901, witness had three assistants under him in the Victoria Dock. Witness did not know when the cotton season began in Bombay, that is, when the largest quantity was exported from Bombay. When witness and accused were measuring together, each had his own book. To witness's knowledge neither of them wrote in the other's book. In writing out the certificates the Chamber of Commerce rules were not observed at all. Some rules were not observed at all. In every case in which he gave certificates he took the measurements himself. There were instances in which the counterfoils were in accused's writing where the measurements were taken by witness. He could not understand how the accused could have written them. Witness swore that he did not dictate those. He could not explain how they came to be written by accused. Witness could not say that when he wrote the counterfoils he always handed them to his assistants to write the other two. Immediately after a party said he did not want a certificates witness tore it up, and the floor was strewn with torn-of certificates. After the 10th April blank certificates were kept in the table drawers and remained there some time. Sometimes witness wanted an extra certificate form. Sometimes when he spoiled a certificate he tore out another from the book. Witness never used to recall certificates in certain cases. He did not recall a certificate at all. Accused recalled his certificates in some cases. Witness had many employments before he joined the Chamber.

The court then adjourned until this morning.

THE IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

CONCERNING CANALS.

The Irrigation Commission resumed their sitting at Jhansi, on Thursday Mr. N.F. McLeod, Executive Engineer, was the first witness examined. He explained the measures which had been adopted with a view to economising water on the Eastern Jumna Canal and insuring its more equitable distribution over the area commanded by the canal. He said that while great economy had been effected in the use of the water, no attempt had been made to reduce the areas irrigated in villages situated in the upper reaches of the canal. Rice was the chief crop in such villages and it could not be grown without canal irrigation. He also described the system now in force for dividing the Jumna supply between the Punjab and the United Provinces. Mr. Lawrie, Executive Engineer, Betwa Canal, stated that to make the canal a really efficient protective work its present storage capacity should be doubled. If the cultivation of rice could be extended, the financial position of the canal would be greatly improved; but in some years the river did not begin to rise until the middle of July when it was too late to commence the sowing of rice. Only a small portion of the catchment area had been utilized in Bundelkhand. There were numerous sites for good tanks.

Mr. Spencer, Collector of Hamirpur, said that the Dhasan canal was a most promising project and would be of great benefit to the district. The people were almost without exception strongly in favour of it. Questioned as regards the difficulties in the way of expanding takavi advances, he knew of no cases of excessive extortion. The usual dasturi paid to patwaris and tahsil officials, added to the interest charged did not make it prohibitive. The real difficulty was the rigorousness of recovery, but it would increase the difficulty of recovery if the time were greatly extended. The delay in the disposing of applications for takavi would be reduced if there were an officer on the spot to investigate the cases. A number of zemindars and cultivators were also examined. They testified as to the impossibility of irrigating the richer kinds of black soil except in years of drought.

THE MAKING OF TANKS.

At Friday's sitting of the Commission Mr. S. Silberrad, Sub-Divisional Officer, gave evidence as to the measures which he would recommend for the protection of Lalitpur against famine. There were numerous sites for tanks which should be surveyed, and the sites selected in consultation with the zemindars. Government should defray the cost pending revision of settlement. The zemindars would be willing to pay an annual charge to cover interest charges and cost of maintenance. They got nearly Rs. 4 an acre steadily for wet lands, while for dry the rental is only 9 annas per acre. In 10 years out of 13 the dry lands would be fallow, and would then pay no rent at all. There are no real occupancy rights in Lalitpur, and the zemindars never had any difficulty in getting tenants for good wet lands. In nearly every village there was a site for a tank, but the zemindars were small men, too poor to make tanks themselves, and unable to combine. Tanks would fail in a very dry year, but in the last famine the villages in which there were tanks held out much better than those without tanks and their wells yielded better supplies. Many of the existing private tanks were out of repair. Government derived an increased revenue from them and should accept some responsibility for their repair. He had entered several hundred tanks and field embankments in the village-programme. He suggested the possibility of taking out a canal from above the Paricha weir on the right bank of the Betwa river.

Mr. Atkinson, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Circle, advocated the construction of additional reservoirs and enlargement of the channels of the Betwa canal with a view to utilizing surplus water at the end of the rainy season. The canal was handicapped by want of water particularly in the early kharif season. He had examined two sites for reservoirs on the Betwa river. He estimated that the cost of providing three thousand million cubic feet of extra storage would amount to 16 lakhs, and there would be an increase of 50,000 acres in the area irrigated by the canal. In a dry year the introduction of rice cultivation would improve the financial position of the canal, but he was doubtful if water would always be available at the right time for sowing the crops. He agreed with Mr. Silberrad about the importance of constructing tanks in Lalitpur.

Behari Lal, the next witness, ascribed the absence of rice cultivation on the Betwa canal to the laziness of the cultivators. Juar and bajra could be sown with less trouble. Many attempts had been made to introduce rice but all had failed.

Partab Singh, zemindar of Hamirpur district, advocated the construction of the Dassan canal.

The District Magistrate of Patna, Mr. J. G Cumming, expressed the belief that the lines of

This afternoon the Commission inspect the Rahka bunds, and to-morrow they will pay a visit to the Paricha weir. They leave for Gwalior on the 13th instant.

TO CURE SUFFERING ANIMALS.

A most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle and Poultry. In this Book eminent Veterinary Surgeons recommend Condy's Fluid as a certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, and Cracked Heels in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores in Cattle.

Condy's Fluid is made by Condy and Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, and is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of Local substitutes. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 21st NOVEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, Captain E. H. Gordon, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning, with the English Mails of the 21st November. She brought the following passengers :—

From London.

Scott Miss K
Armitage Mr and Mrs
Elliott Mr and Mrs
Wright Mrs
Wright Miss K
Wright Miss G
Wreford Miss
Ryall Mrs
Whyte Mr A H
Broadmead Col, Mrs and 2 children
Fox Miss
Wood Mrs
McDonald Miss
Bramwell Miss
Norwood Miss
Collen Miss
Liddell Mr
Davies Miss M
Martelli Lt A de
Bawat Mr
Russell Miss
Goodenough Mrs and 2 infants
Cory Miss
Cory Miss E
Nusserwanji Mr V
Miller Mr
Murphy Mr and Mrs B and Miss
Collen 2nd Lieut
Judge Mrs
Dunwell Mrs and infant
Osgood Mr J
Page Mr J
Farrell Miss D M
Spring 2nd Lieut
Mathias 2nd Lieut
Briggs Lieut
Morgan 2nd Lieut
Fitzpatrick Mrs & 2 children
Arthur Brother
Keiller Mr D
Channer Mr
Andrews Mr J
Ryall Major
Wheatley Mr
Hamilton Mr
Cross Rev and Mrs
Kennedy Mr
MacFarlane Mr
Roberts Mr and Mrs
Fell Mr and 2 Misses

From Marseilles.

Anthony Mr and Mrs
Simpson Mr
Barton Mr E
Bolton Mrs
Barton Miss
Burn Mr and Mrs
Kenyon Mr
Pears Mr and Mrs and child
Rollandson Miss
Graham 2 Misses
Mayers Mr and Mrs
Caspery Mr
Rownsley Mr and Mrs
Petrocochini Mr E S
Reid Mr and Mrs
Yeoman Mr and Mrs
Davidson Mr J
Stockley Capt
Scott W A Mr
Scott Miss
Colvin Mrs and Misses
Mellor Miss
Fitzgerald Sir M
Hamsford Mr and Mrs
Wright Mrs
Sale Mrs
Wright Mrs and Inft
Phillips Mrs
Hahir Mr
Corrin Mr
Ramsay Misses
Bogie Mr
Framjee Mr
Stuart Mr
Cooper Mr
Visram Mr
Diower Mrs
Lee Mr
Walker Mr
Loss Valet Mr
Elliot Mr J
Manock Mr A
Hose Mrs
Manton Maj and Mrs
Williamson Mr
Moir Miss
Parkinson Mr
Westendorp Mrs A M
Christison Mr
Firman Mr
Schossberger Mr
Dupas Mr
Blare Capt
Prendegast Mr
Beynon Mr
Barwell Capt and Mrs
Phipps Mr and Mrs de and 5 Misses
Carbery Lady Victoria
Smith Miss Rowland
Graham Mr
Wemberley Mrs
Shaw Miss
Priest Miss
Pratt Miss
Earl of Norbury
Brown Mr
Plowden Master
Lamb Capt and Mrs
Young Capt
Burt Mr and Mrs
Fabricus Mr
Strathmann Mr and Mrs
Lang Capt
Pennycuck Mr
Shoott Mr and Mrs

From Brindisi.

Besant Mrs
Inverarity Mr
Petrocochino Mr
Findlay Dr
Tollemache Lady
Finlay Mr
Starling Mr
Bartlett Miss
Ramnheim Mr G
Glika Mr
Anderson Mr
Danco Mr and Mrs
Heawell Mr
Money Lieut
Airoldi Baron
Waller Miss
Baker Mr and Mrs
Roe Rev and Mrs

From Port Said—Jerckaee Dr.

From Aden.

Gennini Capt
Astria Mrs
Reeves Mr
Schley Mr

A TROUBLESOME FIND.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday morning, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Keeffe charged Narayan Ethu Pawar, Visram Sadu Pawar, and Sakharam Ethuseth Gangan, the first with having found at the Tank Bunder, Mazagon, three currency notes for Rs. 1,000, and Rs. 500, and Rs. 100, and disposing of them knowing them not to be his own, and the others with aiding and abetting the first in disposing of the notes. Mr. Phirozshaw Eduljee Shroff, clerk in the G. I. P. Railway audit office, said that his father-in-law Mr. Framjee Naorozjee Marfatia lost a bundle containing the notes at the Darukhana in Tank Bunder, Mazagon, on the 27th ultimo. They advertised the loss in papers, but no clue to the notes was found till Friday night at eleven o'clock when the police came to him with the information that the notes were found. He had sent a telegraphic message at Nasik to his father-in-law who is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. to-day. Shivram Gunput, a book-binder at Thakardwar, deposed that on Thursday evening the third accused came to his shop and told him to get a note of Rs. 1,000 cashed for him. The note was not shown to him then. He asked No. 3 to come to him with the note next day. Meanwhile he informed the police, and when the accused came to him on Friday he took him to a tea-shop in Dady Seth Agiary Street where the police arrested him. He made a statement from which the other accused were arrested at their place of residence in Gorupdeo, Mazagon, and the note for Rs. 500 was recovered from the second accused. Further investigations showed that the second accused had got the note for Rs. 100 cashed from a Marwari Anraj Jogidas, in Gorupdeo. The second accused showed the note for Rs. 100 to the Marwari and inquired how much was it worth. The Marwari said it was for Rs. 20, and so saying cashed the note for Rs. 20. On the books of the Marwari being searched an entry was found in which Rs. 20 was paid to the accused and the balance Rs. 80 was credited to him. The Marwari said that he had not all the cash at hand, and had, therefore, asked the accused to come to him afterwards to receive the balance. The Magistrate remarked that the Marwari ought to have known that a person in accused position could not have come by the note by honest means, and that the Marwari ought also to be prosecuted. He sentenced each of the accused to undergo a term of six weeks' hard labour in jail. The notes were ordered to be returned to Mr. Marfatia on his applying for the same to the Chief Clerk.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT DHARWAR.

A Dharwar correspondent writes :—The annual prize distribution of the Railway School, Dharwar, was held on the 2nd instant at the Railway Institute, when Colonel Burn Murdoch presided. There were many ladies, officers, and subordinate employees of the Railway present on the occasion. Mr. Dwanne, the Honorary Secretary of the Railway School, presented a report which showed that the number of children on the rolls at the commencement of the year was 40, but the number at the close of the year was 27. The decrease was due to the withdrawal of boys who had attained the age of 12 and also to the transfer of parents to other stations in the interest of the company's service, and others having left the service. The average monthly attendance throughout the year was 30'5 against an average number on the rolls of 37'5 during the corresponding period. The subjects of study were the same as those for the previous year as prescribed by the grants-in-aid code for standards of examination for European schools. The school was inspected on the 25th August by the Government Educational Inspector Southern Division, whose report was on the whole favourable.

The financial condition of the school is sound.

The purchase of an organ has supplied the want previously felt of a musical instrument, and the Head Mistress is now in a better position to impart to the children the necessary instructions in singing and musical drill.

The children sang a number of songs and recited a few pieces, after which prizes were distributed by Mrs. Wright.

The chairman, in addressing the gathering, said he had very much pleasure to see the officers and the members of the Railway staff and their children together that day after his return from furlough. He congratulated the Secretary and the Head Mistress on the satisfactory way in which the students of the school had done their work. The recitation by some of the children, he said, was excellent. Although there were few students in the school, the teaching staff should take more interest in imparting instruction to the children in arithmetic, dictation, and handwriting. These are the subjects which are useful to them in their after life.

ARRIVAL OF TRANSPORT LAKE MANITOBA.

The hired Transport Lake Manitoba, Captain O. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cape Town having left that port on 19th November and called at Durban on the 22nd idem. She brought details of different regiments consisting of 14 officers (British) and 616 non-commissioned officers and men and 545 non-commissioned officers and men (native). The following is the list of officers :—Captains Fisher, Middlesex Regiment; Alexander, R. A. M. C.; Lieutenants Bromfield, Northumberland Fusiliers; Foras, Somerset L. I.; Lewis, W. R. Regiment; May, East Surrey Regiment; O' Sullivan, Con. Rangers; Captains Johnston, R. A. M. C.; Richards, Wiltshire Regiment; Lieutenants Ritchie, R. A. M. C.; Ruck, Bedforde; Smith, Royal Scots; Sharpe, R. A. M. C. and Warren, R.F. A.

THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS IN INDIA.

NOTES ON THE AUTHENTICS' MATCHES.

(By Cecil Headlam.)

History repeats itself, writes Mr. Cecil Headlam in the "Indian Sporting Times," and there are some curious repetitions or similarities in the history of the two matches we played on the excellent wicket of the Bombay Gymkhana. In the first place we lost them both and there is a sad similarity about that; in the second place we ought to have drawn both, in spite of fortune. But the strength of our batting evidently lies in attack. We are light-hearted cricketers, and, it seems, are better fitted to go for the runs than to play seriously for a draw. Certainly, both times we tried to do so, we failed.

There was a painful similarity, too, about the really extraordinarily bad fortune which compelled us to bat without one of our best batsmen in the second innings of both matches. We are, now, as a side, minus three first-class bats: Key Chinnery and Clayton, and in Clayton and Powys-Keck we are without two of our most reliable bowlers for a while. This is a terrible handicap for any side, and I do not fancy we shall be able to win many matches till we get some of our "fliers" back to help us.

HOW THE PARSEES WON.

Handicapped as we were our defeat by the Parsees was a very probable event, but it could not be a very satisfactory one. I was surprised myself that we got through the first two days so well, and bitterly disappointed we all were at the catastrophe of the third. The battle is lost and excuses are vain, nor would it be just or generous to deny to the Parsees full credit for playing first an uphill and then a winning game with great determination and spirit. With 231 against them they played steadily and well throughout and gradually wore down our attack. In the last hour of the second day they ought to have forced the pace and hit out when our bowlers were done. I thought they had lost the match by playing several maidens at the close of play. But they corrected their error next morning. The runs the last wickets added then won the match—those runs and Mehta's bowling.

Mehta is by far the best bowler we met in Bombay. I am told that K. M. Mistri is a terror, and that Baloo on his day is almost as effective. But, unfortunately, we did not meet Mistri, and Baloo was not on his day when we met him. A good bowler he is, but he showed nothing of the judgment and resource of Mehta. Mehta keeps you playing all the time. He varies his pace and length with great skill, has a ball which goes away well with his arm, and keeps you perpetually in dread of that fine one which whips back from the off with a spin like that which Jack Hearne or Lockwood imparts to the ball. Even Raphael at the end of his beautiful innings had to keep playing Mehta, and he could scarcely ever make any of his forcing shots off him. He was clean bowled at last by one of those very break-backs.

If any of the Parsees was fated to make a hundred against us I should have liked it to be Meheromjee. He is evidently a very fine free bat, hits the ball hard and with confidence. One of his cuts past point and a superb off drive were strokes that you remember to the exclusion of many a scratchy fifty. D. D. Kanga's century was more plucky than inspiring, except for a brilliant twenty minutes after tiffin, and it was extremely lucky. As I have said, I would rather have watched Meheromjee; but, then, if only the finest exponents of the art ever came off, cricket would not be the game of games that it is.

THE LESSON OF BOMBAY.

Looking back on our experiences of Bombay and they are experiences that will always fill us with pleasure and regret, pleasure at the kindly and hospitable welcome we received from all, regret that our stay was so short and unsuccessful—there is this lesson to be learnt. Our casualty list proves that no side should in future come out from England and play eight days' cricket out of twelve in Bombay, especially if it is short of bowlers. The casualty list grew bigger at Secunderabad. We were one man short when we arrived, and on the second day both our substitute and Aspinall, who had kept wicket very well through the first innings, were knocked out with a touch of the sun. It was an interesting match at Secunderabad. The features of it were the centuries of Hollins and McEwen and the success of Simpson-Hayward. The Authentics won the toss and began to bat on a wicket that was improving but by no means easy at first. We began by collapsing. There were three wickets down for 10 runs and four for forty-five. Then Simpson-Hayward and Hollins got together and put on 136 runs before they were separated. Both played excellent cricket Hollin's century was a perfect one. He gave no chance and his cutting and driving were clean and brilliant in the extreme. It was a far finer display on a more difficult wicket than his previous century against the Hisaus.

Secunderabad started well with 23 for no wickets. Then Simpson-Hayward took the ball from Hornby and got the side out for 106. The batsmen found him unplayable and he collected seven of them for 39. He was less successful when they followed on. McEwen (119) and Milman (73) played a great game for their side and the Authentics were left with 146 runs to get and forty minutes to get them in. Tomkinson and Williams went for the runs and at one time were ahead of the clock. But a draw was the almost inevitable conclusion.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—Nov. 21.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr J F Finlay C S I, B Cov
Mr C F White B
Mr R Cannell B
Mr C H C Bickerton B
Mr E du C Smithe B
Lieut C C G Walker 27th M I
Mr J W F Damergue M Cov
Lieut-Col A W Forbes 4th Bo Cav
Capt C A F Hocken 5th Bo Cav
Major H I E Palmer 5th P Cav
Major-Gen M Protheroe C B, C S I
Major the Hon C G Bruce 5th Goorkha Rifles
Major M A Tuite 3rd M Light Inf
Major R C Broome Army Remount Dept
Major W M Cubitt I S C
Major W J Newell 8th Rajpoots
Lieut A A Crookshank R E
Lieut F E G Talbot 14th Sikhs
Lieut R Gardiner 3rd Sikhs
Lieut E C Hepper I M S

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major W D Waghorn B 3 mo leave
Capt W Lethbridge I M S, B 1 day's extraordinary leave
Capt C B Rawlinson B extraordinary leave to Jan 7 1903
Mr A Sabonadiere B Cov 1 mo M C
Mr G M Gregory B 3 mo furl
Mr F E Dempster C I E, B 6 mo M C
Mr G Rainsworth B 2 mo M C
Mr M C C Poole B 3 mo M C
Mr C R Hunter B 9 mo furl
Mr S A J Keatinge B 2 mo extraordinary leave cancels return
Mr H C Sherman M 2 mo M C
Mr C D J Carmichael M 1 week's furl
Mr J L Rieu Bo Cov 2 days furl
Mr P R Cadell Bo 2 mo furl
Mr C T R Scovell Bo 6 mo furl
Major S A Pearse 1st Moplah Regt 6 mo M C
Capt H R Stockley R E till Dec 15, 1902

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col W C Pollard 15th B Lancers
Capt J S Corlett 15th B Lancers
Lieut G E M Hogg 10th B Lancers
Mr A E Staley B Cov
Mr L J M Worgan B
Mr R C Cumming B
Mr R T Dundas B
Capt J D Reece 22nd M I
Mr C D J Carmichael M
Mr J L Rieu Bo Cov
Mr L Robertson Bo Cov
Mr E P Close Bo
Mr C M Baker Bo
Major-Gen M Protheroe C B, C S I
Major A B Mayne Central India Horse
Capt M Dick I M S
Capt H R Stockley R E
Capt H Bethune 32nd Pioneers
Lieut C F Barlow 43rd Goorkha Rifles
Lieut W J Lambert 2nd Lancers Hyd Cont
Lieut R E K Money R I M
Engineer W C Sharvell R I M
Miss Lady Superintendent J M James I A N S

PERSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

Writing with regard to a statement made by the "Cologne Gazette," on Russian authority, that border quarrels have broken out between Persia and Afghanistan on the river Helmand, a correspondent of the "Times" says :—

The sensational statement of a Russian newspaper, reproduced in the German Press, that there have been several quarrels between Afghans and Persians on the subject of the Helmand River need not excite the least alarm. The frontier in this quarter was defined by General Sir Frederick Goldsmid in 1872, and the main object with that officer was to leave fair water facilities on one side to the Afghans and on the other to the Persian residents in the Nasirabad district of Seistan. Usually there is enough water for both sides, and border relations are perfectly harmonious. But the present year has been an exceptional one. Owing to a general drought in Afghanistan the Helmand has been exceedingly low and no water at all has reached the irrigation canals in the swamp of Seistan. The Afghans on their side have been just as badly off, but the Persians have been incredulous as to the natural inadequacy of the supply, and assert that it is due to the Afghans having cut off the stream and thus intercepted their fair supply. With the view of ascertaining if this charge was true an English officer recently visited Rudbar on the Helmand close to our Beloosh frontier and found the river channel perfectly dry. As Rudbar is 80 miles up the river from the nearest Persian village it follows that no water reached the Seistan lake this summer. It is even stated that very little water came down to Girishk which is 100 miles above Rudbar. The matter is one that can easily be settled by personal examination on the spot and inspection by a Perso-Afghan Commission would easily satisfy the Seistanis that whatever ground of complaint they may have against the bounty of nature they have none against the conduct of their Afghan neighbours.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

PUNISHMENT OF THE 9TH LANCERS.

In the House of Commons on Monday, November 17, Major Rasch asked the Secretary for India, whether he was in a position to give the House any information with reference to the reported punishment of the 9th Lancers now quartered at Sialkote.

Lord G. Hamilton: The punishment inflicted on the 9th Lancers was first to recall from leave, other than leave on medical certificate, all officers and men, and also the stoppage of all leave until June 1, 1903; and secondly, the imposition of additional duties while the regiment was in cantonment until June 1, 1903. I am informed by the Government of India that this punishment was inflicted by them because a native was assaulted and died of his injuries under circumstances which made it reasonably certain that his assailants were men of the 9th Lancers, and because subsequently, in the opinion of the Government of India, no serious attempt to discover the offenders was made by the regimental authorities, on whom, as well as on the men of the regiment, the responsibility for the failure to bring them to justice is considered by the Government of India to rest.

Capt. Norton: Has that been done with the full sanction and approval of the officer commanding the 9th Lancers and the military authorities?

Lord G. Hamilton: The punishment was inflicted with the full approval of the military authorities.

Col. Legge: Will the noble lord cause a full and independent inquiry to be instituted into all the circumstances of the case? (Hear, hear.)

Lord. G. Hamilton: No, sir; this is a question of military discipline, and I certainly do not think that an inquiry should be instituted.

PROMOTION IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

Capt. Norton asked the Secretary of State for War if he would state why no colonels of the Native Army in India had been promoted to the rank of major-general since October 1900.

Lord G. Hamilton, who replied, said:—By Royal Warrant of November 5th 1899, it was laid down that "from January 1st 1901, no promotion shall be made to the rank of major-general or lieutenant-general, except by selection to fill an appointment or as a reward for distinguished service." From Jan. 1, 1901, therefore, promotion by seniority to the rank of major-general ceased; and the question what Indian appointments should carry that rank is now under consideration by a joint War Office and India Office committee, whose final report is expected shortly.

ACREAGE OF CULTIVATED LAND IN INDIA.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is in possession of any agricultural statistics which will enable him to compare the acreage of land cultivated in the several provinces of India at the present time with the acreage cultivation any year subsequent to 1890; and, if so, will he quote the figures.

Lord G. Hamilton.—The cropped acreage for surveyed tracts in the several provinces was returned in 1890-1891 and 1900-1901, respectively, as follows :—Burma, 11,942,000, 11,835,000; Bengal, 63,121,000, 62,098,000; United Provinces, 42,416,000 42,033,000, Punjab, 23,536,000 31,770,000; Bombay and Sind, 28,701,000, 25,463,000; Central Provinces, 16,740,000; 16,210,000 Madras, 26,096,000, 27,850,000; minor provinces, 2,305,000, 5,276,000.

POST OFFICES IN THE EAST.

Mr. Henniker Heaton asked the Postmaster General: Whether he is aware that there are French, Russian, German, and Austrian post offices at Jerusalem and at Pekin, and no British post offices at these important places; and whether he will make inquiries as to the business done at those places by British subjects and traders with Great Britain, with a view to open post offices under England's management.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain: The answer to the first part of the hon. member's question is the same as was given to him in reply to a similar question asked on May 5 last. I am aware that the Governments of certain foreign countries have established post offices at Jerusalem and Pekin, and that there are no British post offices there. Inquiries have already been made whether any exceptional circumstances rendered it advisable to establish a British post office at Pekin, and I am satisfied that it is not necessary. In the case of Jerusalem, I know of no demand for a British post office; and I do not propose to take any steps in that direction.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

On Tuesday, Nov. 18.—Mr. Weir asked the First Lord of the Treasury, if he was now able to state when an opportunity would be given to resume the debate on the Indian Budget.

Mr. Balfour: I hope to take the Indian Budget on Friday next. I cannot promise that the whole day will be devoted to it, as I shall have to ask the House to proceed with the Osborne Bill, but the Indian Budget will be the first Order.

Mr. Bryce: Does the right hon. gentleman propose to take anything else on that day?

Mr. Balfour: No, sir, nothing else.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

Mr. Caine.—Director-General of Education (India).—To call attention to the appointment of a junior examiner of the Education Board of England and Wales to the office of Director-General of Education for India; and to move, That, in the opinion of this House, the highest post in the Indian Educational Service ought to have been given to some distinguished member of that Service.

Mr. Henry J. Wilson.—East India (opium).—Address for return of further correspondence between the India Office and the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 120 of Session 1902.

Mr. Herbert Samuel.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether, in view of the transmission of India bank-notes from British East Africa and Uganda to India, and the consequent reduction in the available currency, and in order to prevent the absence of paper money as well as of gold money placing difficulties in the way of trade, he will provide for the issue of local bank-notes at an early date.

Capt. Norton.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: If he can state why the old system of promotion of colonels of the Native Army to generals was stopped before the new system was introduced, and what were the special difficulties and why for a period of three years officers of the Indian Army were superseded by colonels promoted major-general in England under the new system.

Col. Denny.—To ask the Secretary of State for India Whether he is aware that out of the 49 engines placed in Germany by the East India Railway Company and which were all due to be delivered by August last only one engine and two tenders have been shipped and does the India Office intend to ask the East India Railway Company to impose the penalties prescribed in the contract.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

The Odessa correspondent of the "Times," writing Nov. 14, says :—

Whatever doubts existed as to the determination of Russia to make a serious attempt to capture those markets in Persia, hitherto closed to her in the main through her own lack of enterprising effort in their direction, should be considerably discounted by the fact that an arrangement for the transformation of the experimental steamship service, inaugurated a short while ago between the Black Sea and the Persian Gulf at the direct instance of the Russian Ministry of Finance, into a permanent service of specially equipped vessels between Odessa and Bushire, has already been all but satisfactorily concluded between the Ministry of Finance and the Russian Steam Navigation Company. It has now, an official of the company informs me, become possible with more or less accuracy to forecast the future, which awaits a determined and well organised attempt on the part of Russia to cut into Persia's markets through the Persian Gulf. The voyages which up to the present have been made fairly regularly by two of the older vessels of the company's fleet have shown that by adopting a liberal policy towards Russian exports to Persia and towards Russian imports of Persian products, it should not be a matter of great difficulty to establish and develop extensive trading relations between the two countries by sea through the new channel. My informant adds that the new agreement between the Russian Ministry of Finance and the Russian steam Navigation Company will almost certainly shortly be ratified, and that before long a regular line of steamers between the Black Sea ports and those in the Persian Gulf will be an actuality. Russia, he states, is determined to lose no more time in installing herself those markets in Persia which she has hitherto either ignored or underrated.

The Odessa correspondent of the "Times" writes under date Nov. 16 :—

With reference to my communication of two days ago regarding the almost assured substitution at an early date of a new agreement between the Russian Ministry of Finance and the Russain Steam Navigation Company in place of the temporary agreement for an experimental steamer service between Odessa and ports in the Persian Gulf, I am given to understand that steps have recently been taken by the Russian company to secure the Government's assent to the issue of further shares and to the introduction of certain necessary modifications in the company's articles. Recourse to these measures is, I am informed, rendered expedient by the additions to the company's fleet which will be necessitated by the establishment of a permanent service. It is anticipated by officials of the company that the permission asked will be readily accorded and that a commencement will be made with the construction of at any rate two special vessels for the new service early next year.

His Excellency the Viceroy will preside at the town's meeting in Calcutta on the 12th instant, called for the purpose of inaugurating a fund for a memorial to the late Sir John Woodburn.

THE NINTH LANCERS.

With regard to the case of the 9th Lancers, which is to be brought before the House of Commons this afternoon, we have hitherto awaited the arrival in England of fuller and more authoritative accounts than have yet been furnished to the public here before making any allusion to it. There is something extraordinary in the fact that, since the case was mooted and worked for all it was worth in the columns of a half-penny paper, the correspondents of the leading newspapers have furnished no information on the incident, and Reuter has been singularly reticent. The "Central News," under date of Wednesday, informed us from Bombay that the case has excited general indignation in the Service, among the public, and in the Press, and that the "Bombay Gazette" challenges Lord George Hamilton's assertion that the "punishment was inflicted with the full approval of the military authorities." Presumably frank explantions will be given by the Secretary of State this afternoon; but we are quite at a loss to understand from what motive he abstained from promptly furnishing a detailed statement of the facts and of the reasons for the action taken by the Indian Government, as soon as the incident was mentioned in Parliament. The Viceroy is not a man to shrink from having any of his actions exposed or criticised, and we should be very surprised to learn that he had either connived at or desired a temporary suppression of facts which he was aware could not long be withheld from public knowledge. Indeed the reserve of the Secretary of State in regard to this matter seems to be rather an unfavourable reflection on all who are responsible for the treatment to which the regiment has been subjected. If the Home Authorities are doubtful as to the propriety of the action of the Indian Government, or, having full information, disapprove of it, they ought, in common fairness, to have afforded the public an opportunity of forming its own judgment on authentic official statements of what had occurred, accompanied by the explanations of the Viceroy and his military advisers who, according to Lord George Hamilton, approved of what was done. As it is, the India Office has allowed sensational reports to circulate uncontradicted which have created quite a breeze of indignation in military and Anglo-Indian circles here. Moreover, the Secretary of State, by the reserve in his reply to Major Rasch's question, has inadvertently contributed to the public curiosity and intensify the prejudice already excited by the one sided statement and comments which have appeared in the Press.

In a case of this kind nothing is gained in the end by reticence and concealment; nay a gross injustice may be done to men in a highly responsible position, who, whether they may prove to have been right or wrong, must be taken to have acted with a conscientious sense of duty, and to have fully realised that their conduct would have to be reviewed and justified at the bar of public opinion. To men in that position concealment and reserve are not generosity, they are almost cruelty.

We have no intention of being drawn into an expression of opinion, one way or the other, on the circumstances as reported; but we must make an observation on the discussion of the case in last evening's "St. James's Gazette." There we have an instance of that kind of effort to illumminate which only tends to befog. A correspondent, "T. H. M. H.," who appears to take the reported facts for granted, endeavours to elucidate "the real motive and inspiration of the official attitude adopted towards the incriminated British Regiment." He assumes, from the evidence before him, the "regiment has been condemned on evidence which no civilised jury would have considered adequate or reliable"; and, having promised this, affects to find a solution of "this hasty condemnation of British soldiers" by Lord Curzon in the influence upon the official mind of the "unmuzzled vernacular Press." This pernicious agency is engaged, he suggests, "in drawing the hearts of the ignorant masses of the people away from us by gross libels and misrepresentations of our actions. Hence, hardly credible but nevertheless true, such flabbiness has crept into our administration that the Government of India has often permitted itself in Native questions to be swayed by the seditious utterances of these miserable rags. "This undoubtedly seems (sic) to be the secret of the strange attitude adopted by Lord Curzon in the case of the present Native charges against the 9th Lancers." We need not trouble ourselves with "T. H. M. H.'s" inference from these premisses or those of the editor of the paper. We can only remark that all such discussions and conceptions of the motives which have animated the India Authorities are for the present premature and quite in the air. We recall the fact that at an early period in his Viceroyalty, when we may assume that Lord Curzon had not come under those pernicious Native Press influences which, it is now suggested, with a not very ingenuous affectation of a desire to minimise his responsibility, may have operated on his mind in relation to the outrage in the Lancers lines, Lord Curzon, in conjunction with the military authorities was a party to the infliction of very drastic punishment on a distinguished British regiment in Burma, for outrageous conduct to a native woman which was held to have compromised the repute of the British army in India and to have been regarded or with too lenient a judgment by the officers whose duty it was to vindicate it. This desire to maintain unsullied the honour and good-name of the British army in India, and to prove that outrages against the Natives would not be allowed to pass unpunished, explains Lord Curzons's conduct then, and must be held to be the motive of his action in the case of the Lancers. We do not believe that any fear of the Native Press had the slightest influence in either case. On July 27, 1899, Lord Stanley brought before the House of Lords a long list of outrages alleged to have been inflicted on Natives by British soldiers. Lord Onslow, the Earl of Kimberley and Lord Lansdowne warmly resented the suggestion that these charges affected the general repute of the British army in India, or that there was a failure on the part of the Government to mete out justice as between the Native and the European. Lord Lansdowne concluded his remarks by saying—"as representing the War Office, I have only to add that no pains will be spared to prevent any act of ill-treatment being perpetrated by soldiers upon the Native population of India." Lord Curzon may well have felt that the pledge thus given imposed upon the Indian Government the duty of exercising extreme vigilance in detecting and punishing any outrages committed by British soldiers in India. We have yet to learn whether and how far, in his desire to fulfil the pledge, he and his advisers may have allowed zeal to outrun discretion.—"Overland Mail" (November 21.)

SCAPEGOAT "9TH."

ARE THEY VICTIMS OF "POLITICALS"

The "Daily Express" of November 21 says!—On the night of the arrival of the 9th Lancers at Sailkot in the Punjab from South Africa a Native cook named Atu was so brutally beaten near their mess that he died five days afterwards.

Atu stated that his assailants were men of the 9th Lancers. His brother-in-law, who was with him, said they were British soldiers, but it was too dark to determine their regiment.

The man was picked up two miles from the Lancers barracks. Atu stated to one officer that he was beaten near the telegraph office, half a mile from the barracks. To another he asserted that he was beaten at a spot a mile in a different direction. His brother-in-law said he was beaten a hundred yards from the cooks' house. Blood was found forty yards from the cooks' house.

The other cooks, who said they heard the noise of the assault, stated that the beating occurred at 9-30, and that they went and told the headman at once.

The headman states that the matter was not reported to him until between 11 and 11-30. The chief cook stated that Atu was very drunk when he left service on the evening of his assault.

Such are the facts of the case for which the gallant 9th Lancers have been sentenced by the Viceroy of India to punishment and degradation.

The full details of the case have been placed before our readers, and the attitude we have taken up in the matter is being slowly but surely vindicated.

A CONTEMPORARY'S VIEWS.

"The 'Express,'" says the "St. James's," "has done good service in dragging the matter to light, and while we hold ourselves fully justified in recommending caution in receiving the uncorroborated facts as they were first stated, we rejoice in being able to join our protest to that of our contemporary against the slur thus cast on a regiment which from its earliest days to the peace of Vereeniging has crowned itself with glory in every campaign in which it has taken part."

A "trusted correspondent" of the "St. James's" shows why there is good ground for the charges made in the first instance in the "Express," and for believing that the cook Atu came by his death at the hand of natives.

Kipling's "Dear good Wonder," the Power Behind the Throne, supplies the key to the situation. In other words, the permanent officials of the Simla circle would seem to have something to answer for.

According to the correspondent in question, "the politicals nervously apprehensive of the scurrilous vernacular Press, have got the whip hand of a commander-in-chief who has never been regarded as a very strong man, and is moreover, within a few weeks of his retirement, and have struck out blindly in a sort of panic."

WHAT KITCHENER MAY DO.

Our contemporary, in the course of its able leading article last night, adds ;—

"So far as is known at present, the only evidence against the 9th Lancers is the bare statement of Atu himself, which in a country where you can procure the whole evidence for a murder case, including the corpse, for fifty rupees, hardly seems sufficient to fix the guilt on any man of the regiment. On the other hand, there is a clear motive for an assault by natives.

"Atu was 'beaten.' The sound of blows was heard in the cook-house at a considerable distance Now, the natives use 'lathies' freely; if a British soldier commits an assault, he uses either his hands or his feet.'

"We quite fail to understand where Lord George Hamilton's 'reasonable certainty' that the assault was the handiwork of men of the 9th Lancers is to be found on the evidence before us. If there is further evidence, it must be produced in to-morrow's debate. Ministers have disappeared from power for a less thing than a refusal of justice to a gallant regiment.

A FUTILE POLICY.

"We dislike intensely the practice of hailing questions of military discipline before the tribunal of the 'Man in the Street,' and we have only too good cause to know that for the moment there is a slackness of discipline in the Army which calls for swift and sharp measures.

"But justice demands that before you come down like a thousand of bricks you should discover the right man to come down upon. It is as futile as it is iniquitous merely to hit out blindly on the principle that it is better to punish the wrong man than nobody at all.

"The scapegoat policy which appears to find favour with military authorities as evidenced by the cases of the Sandhurst cadets of Captain Mansdeley and now of the 9th Lancers tends to bring military justice into contempt and by sapping public confidence leads to the wholly undesirable practice of discussing matters of discipline in the public Press.

"Fortunately in the case at present under discussion we can feel security that justice will be done when Lord Kitchener reaches India. He will not show overstrained respect for the feelings of politicals and he is not likely to suffer his comrades-in-arms whose grand work in the field he has watched for two years to rest under an abominable stigma unless they have deserved that stigma by their actions."

As to a motive for the crime it appears that Atu was recently selected as cook out of a number of applicants and that presumably his appointment had aroused jealousy among his disappointed rivals.

Whatever the explanation is there is a clear case for an inquiry. It is to be hoped that in to-day's debate in the House of Commons Lord George Hamilton will give a better defence for the action of the Indian Government.

Some informal conversation on the subject of the 9th Lancers took place at the meeting of service members yesterday in one of the House of Commons committee rooms at which Mr. Brodrick explained the Militia and Yeomanry Bill.

HOW THE LOYALISTS ARE TREATED.

SOME OF THEIR EXPERIENCES.

(By J. Saxon Mills, Late Editor of the "Cape Times.")

It is a frequent charge brought against English people who go out to the Colonies that they lose the Imperial point of view and "only see the colony." The counter-charge would, perhaps, be equally fair, that people who stay at home fail to see the colony at all. Certainly during the war it seemed to us in South Africa, that the sufferings of Loyalists and British refugees were being almost overlooked, amid the generous but rather one-sided solicitude for the women and children of the Boers. The sacrifices and sufferings of the former were not advertised in a sensational way, but they were none the less very real and distressing. A glance at the applications for help to the Imperial Relief Fund in Cape Town would have been sufficient proof of this. These applications were registered in the most business-like way, and, of course, without any intention of creating a sensation. Here is one. A woman in a letter of application says :—"My husband is away fighting for His Majesty. I receive £3 a month from the Paymaster—his pay—but save for private charity would be hungry many a day. Six pounds does not go far to feed and clothe seven children and myself. Those who are helping us can ill afford it. I was given the choice of leaving all, by remaining faithful to our Queen, or taking up arms against her and remaining. We left all; and, so far, have not starved, which is much to be thankful for."

Another applicant is a widow, with one child two years old. "My husband," she says, "was killed, and I was left nearly destitute, to manage along as well as I could; and not being very strong I have had to apply for assistance, but I hope it will not be for always. . . . I do not really know what would have become of me if a lady had not helped me a little. . . I am quite penniless at present; unable to work." These cases could be multiplied indefinitely. The saddest thing was the straits to which formerly well-to-do and educated people were put to to make a livelihood. Ladies of culture were serving in shops at a pound a week, and men, formerly in a good position, acting as inferior clerks porters, hospital attendants, and so forth. The Imperial Relief Fund did a good work, but there remains a vast amount to be done in the way of helping those British people who have returned, like the Boers, to the new colonies, to find farm buildings destroyed and stock and implements gone. Some compensation they will get, but public funds can only compensate in part, and a little additional assistance from those in England who appreciate their patriotism and sympathies with their sufferings would be gratefully received, and have an excellent effect in every way.

Personally, I am chiefly interested in the Cape Colony, where, for obvious reasons, it is extremely hard to get the true facts about the sufferings of the Loyalists; and still harder to vindicate and assist these people. It should be remembered that the Cape Loyalist has been often between the two millstones. He has been commandeered by the British officer, and looted by the rebel and the invader. It is to be hoped that the losses under the former head will be fairly made good, and the Imperial and Colonial Governments are applying funds for compensation under the latter. I greatly fear, however, that the Cape Loyalist will be in a much worse condition in this respect than the British subject who returns to the new colonies. Hundreds of disloyal people who have no claim to compensation whatever will get it. We may be quite sure that under a Bond regime no effort will be spared to obtain as much of the available money as possible for the Dutch farmer who has never joined a District force or a town guard, and done all he dared to assist the invader. All sorts of fictitious and imaginary claims will be made to the Compensation Commissions.

The deputation of Dutch Loyalists to the Governor of the Cape, which received such a chilling reception from Sir Gordon Sprigg, told a sad tale of present and prospective persecution in country districts. One after another these Dutchmen, who had remained true to their allegiance, bore testimony to the hatred, intimadation, and boycotting to which they were now subjected. Mr. Badenhorst, for instance, related how he had been boycotted since he left the Bond, and how, because he had been loyal to the Crown in 1899, his own blood relations now passed his house. There is the well-known case of the Rev. Mr. Vlok, of Piquetburg, who, when the rebels attacked that town, stood in the trenches rifle in hand and helped to repel the attack. Since the end of the war that gentleman has been deserted almost by his entire congregation, and is left a shepherd without a flock. I did my best to obtain for him a pastorate in some other body, but I do not know whether he has succeeded. I could mention endless instances, of the same spirit and treatment. I know of one Loyalist who has the pleasure of seeing a neighbouring disloyal farmer riding to market upon a horse which was once his own, and stolen from him when the rebels and invaders were in the ascendant in the district. I remember once travelling up country in the middle of the war with a British farmer who told me he had just taken a leading part in the arrest of a prominent local rebel, and that he would therefore have to leave his district when the war was over. I ridiculed the idea, and assured him that the colony was henceforth to be British, in deed as in name. I greatly fear he was right and I was wrong. There is a large and dominant party at the Cape which is very anxious to show the Loyalist in every way that loyalty under the British Crown is no paying business. The danger is that the truth of this position may be only too clearly established. If the people of England can help in any way to establish the opposite principle, and show the disloyalist that even in far England the services and sufferings of the real subject of His Majesty are not forgotten much good not only of a material but of a political kind will be done.

The public-spirited ladies and gentlemen who have issued their appeal are deserving well of South Africa and the Empire. I would make one suggestion; it is an excellent thing to have committees in the great towns. But the furthest countrysides, for example, Calvinia, where there is much suffering among Loyalists should be visited and thoroughly explored by a travelling committee or a trustworthy agent or two. No Loyalist in the remotest recess of that great colony should be allowed to feel that his loyalty has been unappreciated and his sacrifices forgotten.

A private telegram from London states that Lord Kitchener has been appointed Grand Master of the Punjab Masonic Lodges in succession to Sir Power Palmer.

As at present arranged there will be no meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council during the Viceroy's short stay at Calcutta from the 6th to the 19th instant.

The Dewan of Rewah State, Lal Ramanuj Prasad Sinh, C. I. E., has just retired on a pension. The Maharajah has appointed Rao Bahadur Pratap Sinh, the Assistant Dewan, to succeed him.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S VISIT TO SOUTH AFRICA.

FAREWELL DEMONSTRATION IN BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. Chamberlain, who was accompanied by Mrs. Chamberlain, was on Nov. 17 entertained at a farewell banquet in Birmingham by citizens of all parties, on the occasion of his approaching visit to South Africa. There was a very large attendance, most of the seats both at the banquet and in the places reserved for spectators having been alloted by ballot, as the number of applications far exceeded the available space.

Responding to the toast of his health, which was received with great enthusiasm, Mr. Chamberlain referred with emotion to the generous support he had always received in Birmingham, and then proceeded :—

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEM.

I have said that my tour is one of business and not of pleasure. The war which has cost us all so much is happily over, but now an even greater task awaits us. The whole of South Africa, with the exception of the German and Portuguese possessions, is under one flag—(cheers)—and that the British flag. What is our task? What is our duty and our desire? It is to make all these people of different races, lately so much divided, one united nation—(hear, hear)—united in heart as well as in name, united in loyalty to the throne and in a common desire for the prosperity of every country and the welfare of the whole of the people. We want to make South Africa an integral part of the great empire to which we all belong—(hear, hear)—of which we have learned to be proud, and of which we hope that at no distant time they also who recently were opposed to us will be equally proud. (Cheers.) Looking forward to the future, we want to forget, if that be possible, all that has tended to separate us in the past. There has been much suffering on all sides, following upon a war as it always does. There has been much suffering, and we cannot expect that the bitterness which did exist will at once and immediately die out. But we can do something, and I believe I speak the feeling of the whole of my countrymen when I say that we will do everything in our power to relieve that suffering and to remove that difficulty.

THE TASK AND THE HOPES OF SUCCESS.

There are two things which we must keep constantly before us. The first and cardinal principle must be this—that we shall deal generously and wisely by those who have stood with us. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) We will never forget the sacrifices that they have made—(renewed cheers)—and the just and pardonable claim that they may advance, and when we have done that, our second duty is hardly less important. We have to do our best to make it easy for those who were recently in arms against us to accept the situation, to reconcile them to conditions under which, indeed, they will have lost their independence, but under which they will have preserved their personal rights and principles and will, in due course of time—time which they have it in their own power to shorten—rise to the full height of the self-government and popular control of their own affairs which will make them the citizens of a united empire. This is our task. Why should we despair of it? Have we not much in our past to justify optimism in such a case? Why in our own history, there were times when Royalists and Puritans, or Jacobites and Hanoverians, even Scotchmen and Englishmen—(laughter)—were separated much more widely than are British and Boers to-day, and on the other side of the Atlantic, in America, the terrible wounds that were left by the greatest of civil wars have been healed over, and now we have, in the most powerful and the most numerous of English-speaking peoples, an absolutely united nation. (Hear, hear.) In our own Colonies have we not had an equal difficulty to deal with? Do we not now see the descendants of the men who fought at Montcalm against Wolfe in Canada, do we not see their descendants now sending to the Prime Minister of the Dominion one of themselves, a man universally respected and popular with both races? I hold that these are examples which show us that, if the task is difficult, it is difficult, it is not impossible, and if it is not impossible, Englishmen, Britons, will accomplish it. (Cheers.)

LORD MILNER.

The burden of this task has fallen, and will continue to fall, mainly, on the shoulders of Lord Milner. It is to his policy of firmness and moderation combined that we look for a successful result. We have given him our full confidence and if I now go out to South Africa with his cordial approval, one of my chief objects is that I may be better able when I return to support his policy when I have gained of it a wider knowledge and a clearer understanding. (Cheers.) I shall see on the spot all the difficulties with which he has been confronted. I shall gain a better conception of the colossal task that he has undertaken, and I believe that in this way, and by that frank interchange which will take place of views and opinions we shall be able to preserve an harmonious co-operation between the home and the Colonial Government, which is an essential condition of success in every case of colonial administration. (Hear, hear.) But I do not go to South Africa to see Lord Milner only. I go to see every representative of every class and race and section who may desire to see me. (Cheers.) My ears will be open to all that they have to say to me, my eyes to all that they will show me; and in this way I cannot help thinking that, though my stay must necessarily be short, I shall learn more in a few days of this intimate acquaintance with the people of the country than I could possibly gain by months of study of Blue Books and official despatches. (Cheers.) Going as I do in this spirit and with these intentions, I hope and believe that I shall be met half way. (Hear, hear.) I am assured beforehand of a kindly reception from the British population—(hear, hear)—and I hope I may in some measure gain the confidence of our new Boer subjects.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE BOERS.

It will not be my fault if that is not the case, and my hope I think is justified by the attitude of those who even so recently surrendered, and which I think is more satisfactory than perhaps even an optimist like myself could previously have hoped for. Their attitude cannot be better described than in the words of General Viljoen, who is now in this country, but who, a few days after the surrender was made known, in addressing a camp of burghers, declared to them that in his belief it was better after a fair beating to give a whole hand to your opponents rather than half a hand. (Cheers.) If, as I believe, that is the feeling of the majority of those who so bravely were fighting against us a few months ago—if that is their feeling, I am sure that it will be reciprocated by every Briton, and in that case I predict for South Africa a prosperity and a contentment which will make it absolutely unexampled among the countries of the world. (Cheers.) Now I end where I began. I thank you from my heart for your sympathy and your kindness, and I feel that whatever may befall me, whether the results of this new departure are good or ill, I shall always have your confidence in the goodness of my intentions. (Cheers.) The men of Birmingham will be to me lenient judges and generous critics. (Prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M. P., proposed the Lord Mayor. He said that since he first entered public life there had been a tacit understanding between their guest of the evening and himself that though they might often stand on the same platform they should never speak on the same occasion. (Laughter.) That was an understanding which he had faithfully kept, and though he had frequently accompanied him on his excursions he had never drawn his covers or shot over his preserves. (Laughter and cheers.) He was too closely connected with their guest, both as his colleague and as his son, to add anything to what he had said as to the purpose of the mission which he had undertaken, or to say anything of what he felt, except to refer to this the latest manifestation of the city his father had loved so well and served so loyally, and the desire to do him honour.

With the Lord Mayor's reply the Town Hall proceedings came to an end.

When Mr. Chamberlain left the hall for Highbury a perfect hurricane of acclaim greeted him and his wife. At every point which afforded a view of the extaordinary spectacle there had come together thousands of those who were anxious to do honour to Brimingham's most distinguished representative. The populace had turned out in huge numbers, and their could not have been fewer witnesses of the pageant than 250,000. Nearly every house along the line of route had made recognition of the unique event. Flags were suspended, and Chinese lanterns and small vari-coloured lamps were burned at the windows of nearly every dwelling, and as Mr. Chamberlain went on his triumphal progress, the exhilarating character of the celebrations was not a little added to by the presence of a number of military and other bands. An effort was made by the University students to get permission to unhorse Mr. Chamberlain's carriage and draw it to his residence. With that object a deputation in the course of the afternoon waited upon the right hon. gentleman, who courteously but firmly declined to assent to the proposal.

The procession was headed by a detachment of United Fleet Reserve. Mr. Chamberlain's carriage was escorted by mounted police and Warwickshire Imperial Yeomanry. Detachments of the Naval Brigade university students, and scholars of King Edward's School followed, with a contingent of the Royal Field Artillery, under the command of Major Burrand. When the entrance to Cannon Hill Park was reached Mr. Chamberlain's carriage stopped, and he waited to see the 4,000 torchbearers file past and throw the ends of their torches on the gigantic bonfire. Then he drove on to Highbury, and the people stopped at the park to see the fireworks.

Mr. Chamberlain has addressed letters to the Lord Mayor of Birmingham and to the chairman of the Torchlight Procession Committee, expressing his warm appreciation of, and gratitude for the manifestations of good feeling towards himself and his family exhibited in the demonstration.

Mr. Chamberlain left Birmingham for Euston by the five o'clock train on Nov. 18. There was a large crowd of people on the platform, who gave him an enthusiastic send off. It is understood that he will not return to Birmingham before his departure for South Africa. Mrs. Chamberlain and Mr. Austen Chamberlain left for London earlier in the day.

The Birmingham 'Daily Mail' has received the following message from Mr. Chamberlain for publication in its illustrated souvenir of Monday night's demonstration :—

I have been deeply moved by the kindness of the people of Birmingham and appreciate more than I can say the personal character of last night's great demonstration. It has brought home to me and mine the exceeding strength of the tie that unites us to the great city with which we are so closely associated. I desire most heartily to thank all concerned for their share in the organisation of the procession and banquet.

It has been definitely decided that Mr. Chamberlain will embark for South Africa on Nov. 25, and that Portsmouth will be the port of embarcation. The time of departure from London and the route by which Mr. Chamberlain and his party will travel to Portsmouth are not yet announced

SIR EVELYN WOOD'S RETORT.

CLOSE PROXIMITY TO MR. KRUGER UNPLEASANT.

Sir Evelyn Wood writes to the "Times" to correct some of Mr. Kruger's misstatements regarding the negotiations which followed Majuba. Sir Evelyn says :—

"Impartial historians are unlikely to regard Mr. Kruger as an accurate person, and I should not trouble you were the question one merely of the credibility of Paul Kruger and Evelyn Wood. In March, 1881, I was, however, the agent of the Government of our country, and so I ask you to allow me to state in your paper as follows :—

"Mr. Kruger writes I took him by the arm and asked him not to be hasty. I reply; I saw Mr. Kruger then for the first time. I did not take him by the arm. As Mr. Kruger did not change his clothes day or night, and economised soap, close proximity to him was unpleasant. Mr. Kruger alleged he could neither talk nor understand English; every sentence of our conference was translated to him, generally by Messrs. Jorissen or Piet Joubert.

"Mr. Kruger states that he prevented my aides-de-camp sending an orderly back to my camp. Not only is this untrue, but as the chief of the staff and military secretary were both present at the conference, there was no occasion to send any messenger into camp.

"Mr. Kruger states that he forced me to sign conditions of peace by crying out, 'Burghers, saddle.' He must forget, for his burghers were two miles off, on the far side of a high ridge. Piet Joubert can no longer speak for himself, but, as he told me, he explained to the burghers that their defeat was inevitable unless they accepted the British terms. The compelling force came not from the Boer camp, but from Downing-street, Whitehall, London."

The passage in Mr. Kruger's book to which Sir Evelyn Wood refers is the following :—

After long arguments, Sir Evelyn Wood asked; "Suppose we do not yield on this point, will you go on fighting?" I replied: "That is not a fair question. If we do not yield, will you go on fighting?" Sir Evelyn Wood answered "Yes"; whereupon I took up my hat, rose and said; "Then we need not discuss matters further."

Thereupon Sir Evelyn took me by the arm, and said: No, come back, you must not be so hasty.' General Smith went so far as to say: The best thing would be to let the sword decide."

. . . . It was a very difficult matter to agree on the different points Sir Evelyn Wood did his very utmost to get off with verbal assurance; and as the armistice had to be prolonged in order to continue the negotiations, he seized the opportunity while I was engaged in conversation with General Joubert and Dr. Jarissaen, to charge an orderly to take the news of the prolongation of the armistice to the camp. But I noticed this, and asked.

"Where is the man going?"

So soon as I heard the nature of his mission, I said to one of Wood's aides-de-camp:

"Stop that man!"

I then went into the tent and said to General Wood that I asked him, as an honest man, first to sign the agreement containing the points discussed between us. The document lay on the table, but Sir Evelyn refused to sign. It was not until I cried "Burghers, saddle!" that Wood, who now saw that further evasion was impossible, gave in and signed. The orderly was then allowed to go off with the news of the prolongation of the armistice.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

INDIA OFFICE.—NOVEMBER 11.

THE KING has approved of the following promotions among officers of the Staff Corps Indian Medical Service, Indian Subordinate Medical Department and Indian Army Departments and admissions to the Staff Corps and Indian Army Reserve of Officers made by the Government of India :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be lieutenant-colonels :—W C Pollard G W B Swiney.

Captains to be majors :—C H Lewis A McConaghey E M Jackson E H Watson H V Bradley R T Crichton G de S Barrow R G Burton H T H Hay W M Cubitt J B Chatterton Brevt Major the Hon H D Napier F Tweddell H C Bernard R H Dewing H J Jones D S O C G Prendergast C G Carnegy R F C Gordon Brevet Major W I Ryder S M Edwardes D S O L C Dunsterville D J C Macnabb G M Evans F P Young C I E G M Audain A W Newbold H L Goodenough.

To be captain—Capt C J L Allanson from the Royal Garrison Art Dated March 21 but to rank from Feb 8 1902.

Lieutenant to be captain—F V L Pritchard.

To be lieutenants—Lieut Sir G D S Dunbar Bart from the Cameron Highlanders; Lieut R T Milne from the South Staffordshire Regt; Lieut H A M Mosse from the West India Regt; Lieut W R Carey from the North Lancashire Regt; Lieut J Ardoino from the Manchester Regt; Lieut E L Maxwell from the Devonshire Regt; Second Lieut G D Bruce from the Royal Fusiliers; Lieut P H McCleverty from the Bedfordshire Regt; Lieut H Butler from the South Wales Borderers. The last three notifications are in substitution for those of the admissions of these officers to the Staff Corps as second lieutenants made in the "London Gazette" of June 18 1897 and Aug 29 1902. Lieut A E H Ley from the Lancashire Regt The date of rank of Lieut A W Rae whose admission to the Staff Corps was notified in the "London Gazette" of Aug 29 1902 is antedated to Nov 1 1901. C W Prescott G E P Davis A Marjoribanks R C Fergusson-Pollok F G Gillies C H G Black T E A Dalvell H St J Sime D S Graham H M Davidson H St G Boulton H Lewis R G Strong H A Balderston.

Second lieutenants from the Unattached List to be second lieutenants to rank from Jan 8 1901 :—M H Simonds C T Davis R C Young B G Channer C G V M Wardell W H Padday J G Skene V P B Williams J H McCudden J S Crosthwaite C H Clutterbuck R C L Morice. The above notification is in substitution for that of the appointment of these officers as lieutenants, made in the "London Gazette" of August 29. F K Hensley H T Shakespear, A L A Flint L H A Batchelor.

To be second lieutenant:—Second Lieut E H C Brander from the South Lancashire Regt to rank from January 8, 1901.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieutenants to be captains :—E D W Greig C Dykes W E McKechnie W F Harvey W C H Forster J J Urwin D McCay A B Fry H D Peile D H F Cowin E C G Maddock W H Dickinson M W Manuk W H Tucker A W Tuke C S Lowson J Sloan G H Stewart D N Anderson N M Choudhuri.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bengal Establishment.

Senior assistant surgeons with the honorary rank of lieutenant to be senior assistant surgeons with the honorary rank of captain :—M O'Mealy W Kates.

First class assistant-surgeons to be senior assistant surgeons with the honorary rank of lieutenant :—G. T. Boileau A Campbell.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Assistant commissaries with the honorary rank of lieutenant to be deputy commissaries with the honorary rank of captain—C R Hardy Miscellaneous List Madras; M McP Maclean Ordnance Dept Southern Circle.

Deputy assistant commissaries with the honorary rank of lieutenant to be assistant commissaries Ordnance Dept Northern Circle :—George Cox. Ordnance Dept Southern Circle—Amos Denton John Dickson.

Conductors to be deputy assistant commissaries with the honorary rank of lieutenant—Miscellaneous List Madras.—Henry Gould. Ordnance Dept Southern Circle H D W Hutchins.—W Beckett G F Rawlings B E Smith R Kerwick.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Cavalry Branch.

To be lieutenant—Second Lieut C R Judd.

To be second lieutenant—M W Clifford gentleman.

The King has also approved of the transfer to the half pay List of the following officer—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Capt J Gaisford.

The King has also approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned officers—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Col G W Rogers D S O Unemployed Supernumerary List; Col H de la M Hervey Unemployed Supernumerary List; Major A H Kellie Major J Jones Lieut T J Bolland Half-pay List.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Bengal Establishment.

Surg Gen L D Spencer M D, C B; Col G Hutcheson M D; Lieut Col E Mair; Lieut Col Dharmadas Basu.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bengal Establishment.

Senior Assist Surg with the honorary rank of Capt I Burns; Senior Assist Surg with the honorary rank of Capt J Hickie; Senior Assist Surg with the honorary rank of Capt W Thompson.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Dep Commy with the honorary rank of Capt S Craig Supply and Transport Corps Bengal; Dep Commy with the honorary rank of Capt T Southam Ordnance Dept Southern Circle; Assist Commy with the honorary rank of Lieut W Haywood Military Works Services. The retirement of Senior Assist Surg with the honorary rank of Capt J Kelly Indian Subordinate Medical Dept Bengal Establishment has effect from Dec 19 1901 and not as stated in the "London Gazette" of Aug 29 1902.

The King has also approved of the resignation of the Service by the undermentioned officers—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Capt C E J Arthur.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Capt M W Manuk Bombay Establishment.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff in India—Capt A Mudge Royal West Surrey Regt to be a station staff officer, first class, vice Major H Frith whose tenure has expired.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

IN an article on the Emperor William's visit to England, "Die Zeit" says :—"None of the many journeys undertaken by the German Emperor during his reign have led him so far away from his people as the short trip across the North Sea to visit his royal uncle. It then quotes the uncivil remarks of Herr Memminger, the peasant leader in Bavaria, and continues :—

There is a wild hatred of England seething in Germany, and the Emperor William not only risked all the popularity inherited by his House by going to England to shake hands with his uncle, to lunch with his Dragoons, and to talk with Mr. Chamberlain, but, without any doubt, he has also deeply offended the feelings of his people . . . The Emperor, however, is not wholly bereft of his usual insight; and if he is at great pains to preserve the wire to London from breaking, he has political reasons of great magnitude. In view of the sentiment which still prevails in Paris and St. Petersburg, and the uncertainty of political conditions in Austria-Hungary and Italy, the isolation of the German Empire in Europe may be the work of a single night. The more intense, therefore, the hatred felt by the German people against their British cousins the more serious is the duty of the Government to prevent a rupture. As no one is more capable of maintaining the connection than the imperial nephew of the British King, it is, after all, very much to the Emperor's credit that he stakes for a while all his popularity in order that the after-effects of the "Berlin Boer days" should be removed.

Sooner or later the Germans will recognise that the journey which so greatly offends the feelings of the Emperor's people has been a sacrifice made by him in the real interests of Germany, in full knowledge of its magnitude.

The "Tagliche Rundschau," which has, so far, been the leading organ of the anti-English parties in Germany, protests against the view taken by "Die Zeit." The writer in the "Tagliche Rundschau," who may be supposed to have derived his information form the Foreign Office, says :—

Now that a British ex-Ambassador in Vienna has made it his task to contribute, by all possible means, to poison the relations between Germany and England, the question arises what special interest can exist in Vienna to so vigorously fan afresh, as is done on the present occasion, the dying embers of Anglo-German antagonism.

It is sheer nonsense to make out, as "Die Zeit" tries to, that the Emperor William is risking his popularity by visiting King Edward. In order to remove the after effects of the "Berlin Boer days." The Emperor William's journey to Sandringham was arranged and openly discussed in the summer, long before any one knew whether the Boer generals would come to Germany.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

M. Jean Finot, editor of the "Revue des Revues" and a clear-sighted writer, publishes an article, from which, says the Paris correspondent of the "Times," I quote a passage so opportune and practical that it will produce a great impression on every mind sincerely interested in French international relations. He says :—

Great Britain deserves the name of the richest and most important of French colonies. France is so bound up with her fate that the disappearance of England's economic power would cause her incalculable mischief. Our total exports in 1901 were only 4,155,000,000 frs., of which England took 1,264,000,000 frs., or more than 30 per cent. of all the merchandise which we cast on the world's market. But even of more importance is the fact that the amount of English purchases in France is constantly growing. From 1,032,000,000 frs. in 1896, it rose to 1,132,000,000 frs. in 1897, to 1,238,000,000 frs. in 1899, and to 1,264,000,000 frs. in 1901, thus showing an increase of 232,000,000 frs., or over 22 per cent., in five years. Now the purchases from the mother country of all the French colonies, including Algeria, 259,000,000 frs., and Tunis, about 34,000,000 frs. together with those scattered all over the world, about 183,000,000 frs., did not amount in 1900 to more than 476,000,000 frs. Besides this colossal amount of purchases, the English yearly spend considerable sums in France. The money left in our country by Englishmen visiting Paris or their favourite resorts is commonly estimated at 500,000,000 frs. thus making 1,800,000,000 frs. at the formidable total yearly paid by England to France.

RUSSIA, FRANCE, AND GERMANY.

While the "Novosti" warmly defends M. Delcasse, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, the "Novoe Vremya" continues to criticise him very severely, on the ground that French diplomacy is at present directed to supporting German plans in Asia Minor, and encourages the investment of French capital in promoting them. France, the "Novoe Vremya" complains, is thus co-operating with Germany to the prejudice of Russian interests, a policy from which, it adds, she will benefit in the long run in about the same degree as she did form her co-operation with Great Britain in Egypt.

GERMANY AND GREECE.

OUTRAGE ON A GERMAN WARSHIP.

Athens, Nov. 16 ("Standard").—A mysterious crime took place on board the German guardship Loreley, which has created a feeling of something like consternation here. The Loreley is the guardship of the German Embassy at Constantinople, and during the past week has been laid up in the Piræus for repairs. According to the first report two German Bluejackets, who had been left in charge of the guardship, had disappeared, as well as a box containing important documents. On further inquiry it was learned that the corpse of one of the men had been found in the sea, 30 yards from the vessel, the body bearing marks which showed that he had been murdered. The remainder of the crew had spent the night ashore and know nothing of what took place on board.

Nov. 18—The missing sailor belonging to the German guardship Loreley, a man named Kohler, was found to-day, and arrested by a Greek soldier, wandering about alone near the Phalerus. He has confessed that he was implicated in the recent outrage, but refuses to disclose the names of his accomplices. Two of them, however, were arrested this afternoon at the town of Megara, near Athens. They are foreigners. The purser of the guardship states that the sailor who has been arrested was a man of bad character, who was believed to be in correspondence with foreigners of ill repute.

THE SOMALI WAR.

DUBBAR WATER HOLE, Nov 12 (Reuter).—General Manning, accompanied by Major Rattigan and Col. Cobbe, has arrived here on a tour of inspection of the advanced lines of communication.

The march from Berbera to this place, where the first waterless stage on the march to Bohotle begins, has been full of interest. The plain everywhere presents a vista of sandy waste, patched here and there with scrub and broken by nullahs. Numbers of Somali levies passed us on the road, returning to the coast for disbandment.

At the encampment on the Lower Sheikh the springs are guarded by a company of the Bombay Grenadiers, under Capt. Rolland and Lieuts. Boulter and Spitteler. The summit of the pass is held by a blockhouse placed so as to sweep the uplands. Lieut. Sime, with details of the Bombay Grenadiers and Somali levies, is in charge of the post.

The difficulties of transport are still very great, but the obstacles which the road between Berbera and Lower Sheikh presents will be removed in a few days by a regiment of Bombay Grenadiers. The Sheikh Pass is quite impracticable for wheeled transport at this stage of the operations. Considerable progress in the despatch of supplies would, however, be attained if the existing camel transport were supplemented by pack mules. Five hundred of the latter would meet present requirements.

It has fallen upon General Manning to establish order where the Field Force has become involved in considerable confusion. Complete reorganisation was necessary, and the task has been so well carried out that what is practically an absolutely new force is taking the field. The absence of reserves and military supplies so essential to the conduct of operations does not arise in any way from the cheese paring of the Foreign Office. I am assured that the assistance of the Foreign Office has never fallen short of the demands presented to it, and on many occasions the Foreign Office has suggested the wisdom of a wider margin in the matter of ways and means.

Burao, Nov. 14—General Manning, Major Rattigan (chief of Staff), and Col. Cobbe, in command of the Garrero Flying Column, arrived here after a camel march of 92 miles. We leave to-morrow for Bohotle by forced march. The Burao camp marks the end of the first section of waterless march. It will be necessary to carry four days' supply of water with us.

Col. Cobbe moves with his flying column from Garrero to Bohotle on the 17th inst. Intelligence derived from deserters from the Mullah confirms the reports of Somali spies as to the uneasiness of the Mullah concerning the significance of the flying column.

Over-much vigilance on the part of the body of Dervishes has resulted in an affair of outposts in which the enemy had several killed and wounded.

At Burao a strong sandbag fort has been constructed, containing 200 native levies under Major C. L. R. Petrie, D. S. O., and Capt. P. W. Wortham, of the 4th batt. King's African Rifles. The fort is in a commanding situation, covering the wells and the native settlement.

Numbers of prisoners taken in the recent fighting have been located at Burao.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21.

COURT AND STAGE.

THE relations between Court and Stage were not always so pleasant as Sir Henry Irving no doubt found them on Friday, if we may judge by an extract from a diary which says, speaking of one theatrical company alone, that in 1690 there was then due to the company from the Court about one thousand five hundred pounds for plays commanded. Most kings, however, have been friends of the theatrical world. James II., though he had no performances at Court during his reign, befriended an actor by paying his debts, and it is recorded somewhere that he vindicated the profession of an actor by severely punishing a gentleman of his Court who struck an actor named Smith! Even George the First, who could hardly appreciate the English drama, had the Great Hall at Hampton Court fitted up as a theatre.

ROYAL PLAYERS.

Though the fee for a "command" play at Whitehall was only £20, the generous George delighted the players by paying them £250 for "their trouble in only seven times acting," and the Lord Chamberlain of the day took charge of "the household music, the wax lights, and a chaise-marine to carry the moving wardrobe to every play." In earlier reigns the Court had its own players, and it is related that the King's players in the reign of the last Edward dressed up like birds for a piece called "Æsop's Crow." The players were as much a part of the Royal Household as the Ladies-in-Waiting, and "the Queen's Company" of Elizabethan players had each a royal stipend of £3 6s. 8d per annum!

A MOCK QUEEN AND A REAL KING.

The Royal performance was not always the dignified event that it now is. Good Sir John Harrington has left us his account of the performance of "Solomon's Temple and the Coming of the Queen of Sheba," given before James I. and the King of Denmark in 1606, and the story reads strangely to-day. "The lady who played the Queen's part," we are told, "carried precious gifts to both their Majesties, but forgetting the steps arising to the canopy, overset the caskets into his Danish Majesty's lap, and fell at his feet, or rather into his face. Much hurry and confusion arose, and clothes and napkins being made all clean his Majesty then got up and would dance with the Queen of Sheba, but he fell down and humbled himself before her, and was carried to an inner chamber and was laid on a bed of state." The play was then, in the absence of the king, resumed, and most of the performers went backwards, or fell down, wine so occupied their upper chambers."

"FAITH, HOPE, AND CHARITY."

"Faith, Hope, and Charity" staggered drunken on the stage, and the Graces being in disgrace, sitting in the outer hall, there came in "Victory"—"in bright armour, and presented a rich sword to the King, who waved it away; but 'Victory' persisted in a strong medley of versification, till after much lamentable utterance she was led away, like a captive, and laid asleep on the steps of the ante-chamber." "Peace" then took offence at some untoward incident, and "wielded her olive-branch in a warlike assault upon the heads of the attendants," and, finally, as the play drew to a close, "the King of Denmark and His Majesty of England got so lovingly drunk together that they had to be carried to bed." The Puritans had another way; on the death of Charles, the boarded Masque House at Whitehall, built by the King for his plays, was destroyed, and it was ordered that "all stage galleries, seats and boxes should be pulled down; that all actors being convicted should be publicly whipped; and that all spectators of plays should be fined five shillings each for each offence."

PRINCE AND CONJUROR.

Edward VII., whose accession has revived the old Royal patronage of the play, has always displayed the greatest interest in things theatrical, and Mr. Buckstone, the comedian, amused the King when Prince of Wales by reminding him of his early life at Windsor Castle, where, he said, "I have frequently seen his Royal Highness, with his brothers and sisters, seated at the feet of his father and mother, witnessing with delight the various presentations." One of the earliest glimpses of the King is of his presence at a conjurer's performance, where, as he himself said, "the conjuror fired a pistol and caused five or six watches to go through Gibbs' head.

THE KING AND THE ACTORS.

His Majesty has proved his interest in the stage by substantial subscriptions to the theatrical benevolent funds. At the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, the then Prince of Wales, who presided, paid a warm tribute to the actors, "When they considered how much amusement and pleasure they all derived by going to the theatre" he said, "did it ever occur to them that it was to the actors and actresses a life of drudgery and hardship. Those same actors and actresses who appeared in comic character might have near and dear relations lying sick at home."

BY-WAYS OF EMPIRE.

The enterprising Imperialist who raised the British flag in Mozambique the other day and declared the territory part of the British Empire had at least the courage of his imperialism, and he had also that precedent to appeal to which is regarded as at once the excuse and justification of half the acts of governments. He was not the first man who has put up the flag for the British Government to pull it down. The captain of a steamer which reached Port Royalist, in the Island of Palawan, soon after the Spaniards had evacuated the island, had his own ideas on empire-making, and did not hesitate to respond to the appeal of the population for British protection. There and then the captain raised the flag and gave notice to all mankind that it was to be respected "until such time as Queen Victoria notifies her pleasure regarding the protection of the Island of Palawan"!

MOUNTAINS AND IMAGINATION.

An empire which has no legal authority behind it is at any rate one degree better than an empire which has no existence at all, and Palawan and "Carmelia," if they are not red on the map, are at least there in some colour. That could not be said of the Croker mountains which a famous explorer once added to the world-territories of England. Good Sir John Ross, when, a few years after Waterloo, he set out in command of a whaler and rediscovered Baffin Bay, tacked on to the British Empire of that day a range of mountains which never existed. Arriving at Baffin's Bay, Sir John declared that he could go no further for the mountains in front of him, and, naming them the Croker range, he turned back and came home again.

TO DISCOVER A DISCOVERY.

There was no doubt in the official mind as to the mountains which Sir John Ross had found. Nobody before had known of their existence, but from a semi-official account of the voyage there seemed no room for doubt that the brave explorer had contributed something new to the geographical knowledge of the world. Sir John Ross was promoted on the strength of his discovery, and it was not until two years afterwards that the Admiralty sent out another expedition to "discover the discovery" of Sir John Ross. The result was against Ross, who, it was said, must have been deceived by a mirage, and the Croker Mountains are not on the map to-day.

A FLAG, A BOTTLE, AND AN ISLAND.

That was long ago, but as lately as this year there have come under notice two singular examples of how one man may change the colours of the map. Thirteen years ago an American landed on Marcus Island, a lonely speck in the Pacific, hoisted the Stars and Stripes, left a message in a bottle claiming the island for the United States, and sailed away again. Returning to Washington the American reported the "annexation" of the island, and the American flag waved there, presumably until it was worn to tatters by the storms and winds of the wild Pacific. Not many months ago forty wandering Japs found their way on to the island, and, finding it a wilderness, took possession and claimed the island for Japan. What has happened since has not become known in England but the collision at one time feared has evidently been averted.

WHERE THE EMPIRE HAS WAKENED UP.

A parallel case of one man and an island is that of Howard Tripp and the island of Patos. For six years a courageous Englishman rented the island and reigned upon it as king, cultivating tobacco and breeding goats. Once during his lonely tenancy the little island became internationally interesting, and Great Britain, who had come to be regarded as a sort of landlord of Patos, was ready to hand the place over to Venezuela. The merchants of Trinidad saved the Empire from the humiliation of losing Patos, although, on an unlucky day, the reign of Howard Tripp came to a sad end with the visit of a band of pirates. The hand of British Justice not reaching to Patos, the new Crusoe left the island to the mercy of the winds and waves—and smugglers. To-day the British Empire has wakened up, and a solitary watchman guards the staff which flies the Union Jack at Patos.

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The amount payable would be Rs.						
[illegible]	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term

(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000

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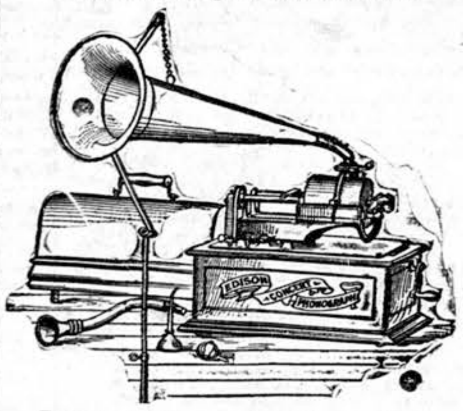

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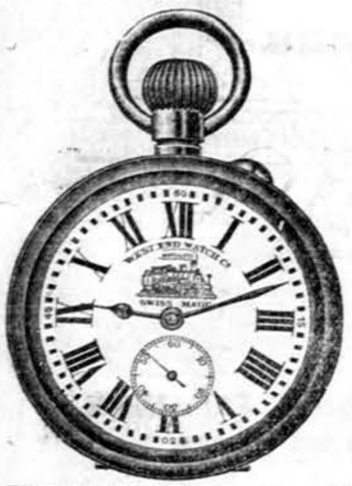

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KEYLESS LEVER WATCH.
Guaranteed for One Year.

In NICKEL SILVER CASE ...... Rs. **10-0**
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In FINE SILVER CASE .... ,, **17-8**

10 per cent. discount allowed to purchaser of 6 watches in a lot.

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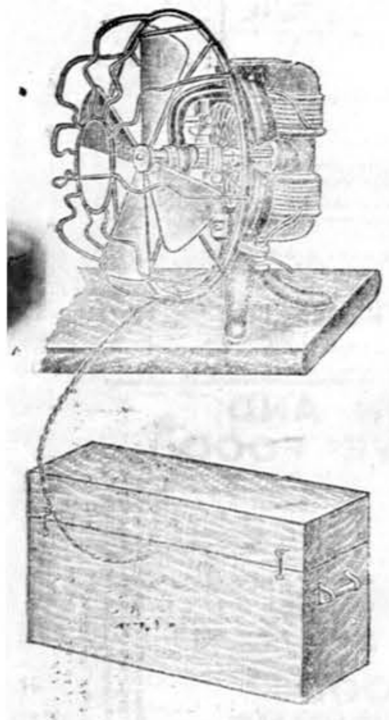

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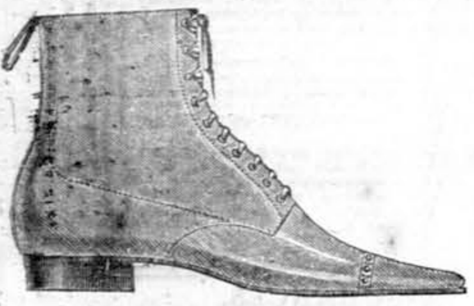

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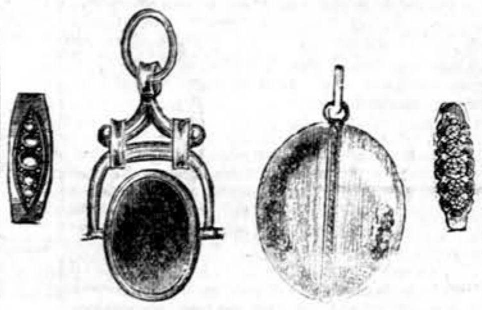

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a French Remedy for all Irregularities.

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POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE

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TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speach both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown,
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

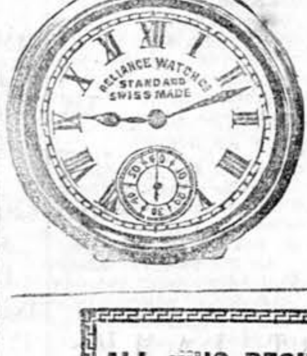
EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMIDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is mos efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H. L Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

RELIANCE WATCH CO.

(Under the immediate Patronage of the Government, the Post Office, &c.)



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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs.1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	[illegible]	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	5	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

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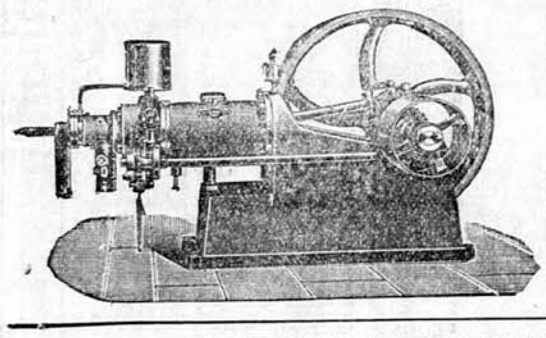

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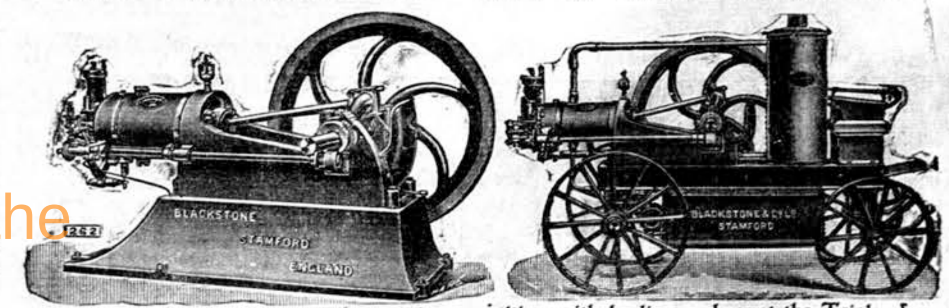

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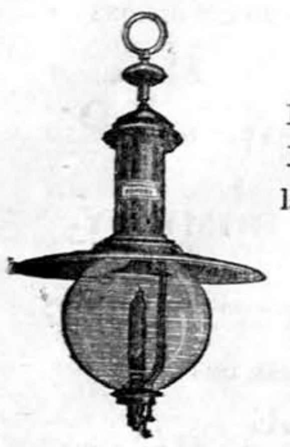

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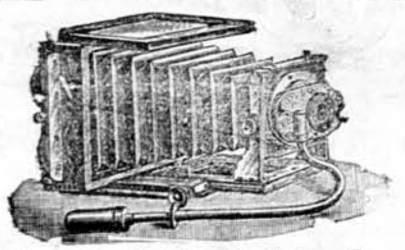

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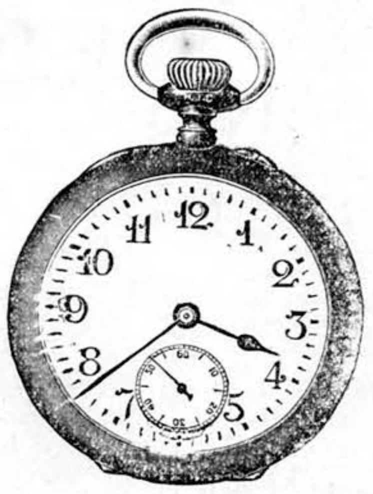

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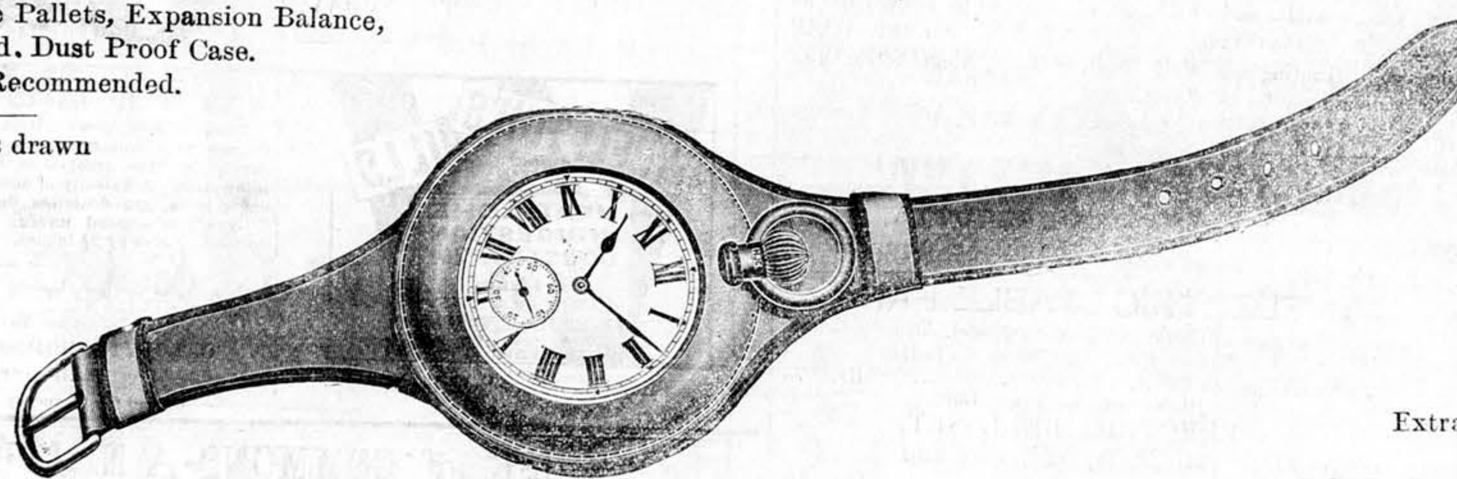

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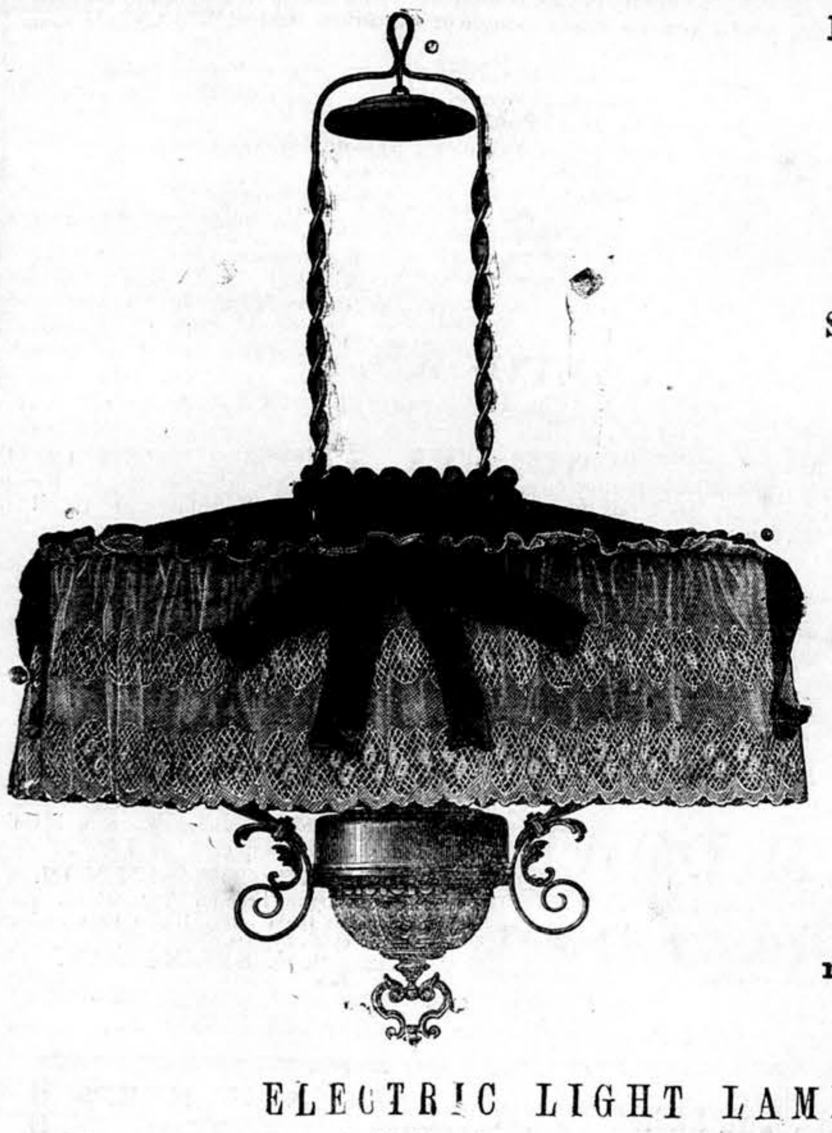

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